The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interview of Mr. Forsyth with the Cabinet relative to Mexican Affairs—The Outside Engineers—The Agricultural Convention, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Forsyth was present to-day, with the Cabinet, and gave an interesting detail of Mexican affairs. This statement will not render necessary any alterations in the Message, which is now finished.

Count Sartiges gave to-day a grand diplomatic dinner. Secretary Cobb was among the guests.

The St. Andrew's Society have a banquet to-night.

My dispatch last evening announced the appointment of a board of "outside" engineers by Secretary Toucey, to reëxamine the Specifications for Machinery designed for the new sloop-of-war now building at Philadelphia. The action of the Secretary has created some surprise with those unacquainted with the facts involved. A board of the first engineers in the Navy had examined and reported on these same specifications, and it is suggested that the appointment of a second board may be considered disrespectful to the first: and further, that it is an unheard-of innovation, the selection of "outsiders" for any such duty. It is an innovation of usage, but an innovation entitling Secretary Toucey to great praise. He has been independent enough to look beyond the Service for information upon which to base his action in a matter of importance like this; but, in doing so, it is not from a feeling of disrespect for the engineers in the Navy, in whose skill and judgment he has the greatest confidence, but he recognized the fact that there was skill and judgment outside the Navy also, and, by combining these, Governor Toucey hoped for a satisfactory solution of certain important questions which arose in the course of the first examination.

The Convention called by the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, also noticed in my dispatch last evening, is indeed a strange affair, and may call for an extended notice after all the facts are known. I learn to-day that circulars have been issued, addressed to about *seventy* gentlemen in different parts of the country, calling them in Convention in this city on the 2d of January next, and promising them mileage at five cents per mile and $25 each for hotel expenses while here. This will be a new feature in the operations of the Federal Government. What says Mr. Cobb to the expenses of such a Convention? Is it estimated by the Secretary of the Interior? Who will have the selection of the gentlemen to compose this new Government Convention of Agriculturists? Look out for another Investigating Committee.

The business manager of the *Union* was summarily discharged on the 22d inst. Douglas's speech had appeared in the *Union* of the 21st.

Ex-Secretary Guthrie, who is now here, has been tendered the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, and he has intimated a willingness to accept if, after an investigation, he is satisfied with the present condition of the Company. All the present officers are to go out and a new se elected.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Lieutenant Paulding Tatnall arrived here to-day, bringing the Japan Treaty and dispatches from Consul Harris to the State Department.

An important recommendation will be made to Congress concerning the opening up of Utah to settlement by bringing up the lands into market and extending the preemption laws to that Territory.

South Carolina Legislature.

THE SLAVE-TRADE QUESTION IN THE SENATE—BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26, 1858.

The interest felt in the case of the slaver *Echo*, about to be tried in the Federal Court in this District, has made itself manifest thus early in the Senate of the State, in the following resolutions, introduced into that body by Senator Mazyck:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States contains no grant of power to regulate, prevent or restrict commerce among foreign nations; therefore all acts of Congress purporting to prohibit or interfere with the Slave-trade between foreign countries, are unconstitutional, and have no rightful force or effect.

Resolved, That the act of Congress declaring the Slave-trade to be piracy, if it be understood as affirming that it is piracy in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, affirms what is not true; and inasmuch as it purports and intends to convert into piracy what is not so in the nature of things, and in the sense of the Constitution, the said act is unconstitutional, null and void.

These resolutions coming up for debate under the special order, Senator Mazyck said:

Mr. President: Of the powers delegated by the Constitution to the Government of the United States there are but three by which the right to prohibit any description of trade can be inferred. One is the power given to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign States; another is the power to punish piracy and other offences committed on the high seas; and the third is that provision of the Constitution which, as it relates in express terms exclusively to the importation of slaves into the United States, has no application to the matter now before us. The power of the Government of the United States to define piracy, and to punish it as a felony, I will proceed to notice when I consider the second resolution, and I will now come at once, Mr. President, to the question of the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The plain interpretation of the Constitution appears to me to be the delegation to the Government of the United States of the power to regulate the commerce between the United States and foreign nations. If, therefore, we assume that the power to regulate includes the power to prohibit, it would confer on the Government the power to prohibit the Slave-trade between the United States and a foreign country. But the resolutions introduced into this body do not say that it is unconstitutional to prohibit by acts of the General Government the Slave-trade between our own States and any other nation. They only assert the fact that it is not Constitutional nor within the province of Congress to prohibit the traffic between two foreign countries. No commentator on the Constitution of the United States, so far as I have discovered, seems to have taken up the question as to how far the power conferred on our Government to regulate commerce between these States and a foreign nation, includes the right to interfere in the commerce carries on between two other countries, distinct from our own. Justice Story, however, does touch indirectly on this feature of the question, when, after stating his reasons to show that the power to regulate commerce included navigation, he sums up by saying: "This power the constitution extends to commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States with the Indian tribes. In regard to foreign nations, it is universally admitted, that the words comprehend every species of commercial intercourse. No sort of trade or intercourse can be carried on between this country and another to which it does not extend. So that Justice Story plainly understood this delegated power to refer only to the commerce between the United States and foreign countries, and not to the commerce between two foreign nations. Now, there are acts of Congress which purpose to interfere with the Slave-trade as carried on between foreign countries; and we have at the present moment a case waiting for trial in this district, in which the officers and crew of a vessel are charged with carrying on the traffic in slaves between the coast of Africa and the island of Cuba. It is the constitutionality of such acts alone that is denied in the resolutions before the Senate. Mr. President, in my humble judgment, it is a grave question, and one that is open to serious doubts, whether the power to regulate commerce includes the power to prohibit any branch of trade whatever. But that is a point that is left undisturbed by these resolutions, which simply declare that the power to regulate commerce does not extend to commerce between two foreign nations, and, therefore, cannot include the prohibition of the Slave-trade between foreign nations. While, therefore, I myself entertain grave doubts as to the right of Congress to infer the power to prohibit any trade from the constitutional power to regulate commerce between our own and any other country, I shall suffer that feature of the question to pass unnoticed at this time, and shall confine myself to the position that such power does not include the right to regulate commerce between foreign nations, and that when the Congress of the United States assumes to pass acts that interfere with any traffic carried on between foreign countries, it assumes an authority it has no title to exercise, and commits an act of usurpation for which it has no constitutional justification. I shall now propose, Mr. President, to briefly consider the second resolution before us, which denies the right of Congress to make any act an act of piracy which was not clearly embraced as such in the words or the sense of the Constitution. When the Constitution of these States was adopted, the Slave-trade was as legitimate as the trade in wool, in coffee or tobacco. It was a legitimate and an innocent trade, recognized as such at the time by all men; and if the power delegated to Congress to regulate commerce, is to be interpreted into the right to make it an act of piracy now to carry on that particular trade between any countries whatever, then must Congress surely have the same right, at its option, to make the trade in coffee, wool or tobacco an act of piracy likewise. When the Constitution was adopted, it was well understood what constituted the crime of piracy. It was robbery on the high seas. The Constitution, it is true, conferred on Congress the power to define piracy. There must be, doubtless, some certain rule or line, for the purposes of legal prosecution, to distinguish what is robbery on the high seas; and it was proper that Congress should have the right to point out what acts of violence and robbery should come within the definition of that offence. But the power to define is one thing—the power to create, another. Can it be imagined or pretended that under the power to define piracy, it was intended to confer on the Government the power to declare any act an act of piracy? If Congress really possessed the power to make the Slave-trade between Africa and Cuba piracy, it would have the same power to make the same trade piracy when carried on between Louisiana and Virginia, by way of the sea. If it has the right to declare it an act of piracy to convey slaves between the African and Cuban coasts, what is to deprive it of a similar right in relation to the transport of slaves between Chesapeake Bay and Mississippi? I am utterly at a loss to perceive how any person can point out a distinction between the two cases. And not only does the exercise of this power imply the right to make the Slave-trade, when carried on by sea between the States, an act of piracy, but it implies also the right to declare the trade in cotton an act of piracy, whenever that article is put into a ship in our ports and carried over the high seas to any other port in the world. Let it always be borne in mind, Sir, that we have a right to consider the Slave-trade as innocent and legitimate as any other trade. It was more so when the Constitution of these States was adopted than it is now. If we concede this, and also admit that Congress has the power to declare this innocent and legitimate trade piracy, then must we yield to Congress an unlimited power—an absolute despotism over the whole commerce of the nation. Then must we hold that as soon as a citizen steps into a ship and sails forth on the high seas, he is at the mercy of a Congress that can, at its will, convert any act of his into the crime of piracy, and make a felon of him. For, Sir, if we once concede to the Government of the United States the powers that are disputed and denied in the resolutions now before us, then we acknowledge that, under the Constitution, its power over all men and all things on the high seas is unlimited. With these remarks, Sir, I submit the resolutions to the action of the Senate.

Senator Bryan—Mr. President, I have no observations to offer at this time on the merits of the resolutions now before us; but I am of opinion that the Senate is not now ready for the question on their adoption, and I therefore propose that the further consideration of the special order be postponed to a future day, to be named at the convenience of the Senate.

Senator H. B. Wilson—Mr. President, the question involved in the resolutions before us is one of no little importance, involving, as it does, our relations with the Federal Government. I prefer that the resolutions should take the regular course, and I therefore move their reference to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The motion was put and carried, by ayes 25, nays 13.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

No choice was made of a United States Senator by the Legislature to-day. On the last ballot the name of Mr. Rhett was withdrawn, when Lawrence M. Keitt was put on the course. The vote for Mr. Keitt was 21, while that of Ex-Governor Adams fell to 42.

Affairs in Boston.

CONVICTION OF THE JUNIOR MUTINEERS—THE ISLA DE CUBA CASE—NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

In the *Junior* mutiny case the Jury returned a verdict this morning as follows: "That Plummer is guilty of murder, and Cartha, Stanley and Herbert are severally guilty of manslaughter. The prisoners were remanded for sentence."

Captain Dobson, arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, as master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, was further examined to-day, before United States Commissioner Dexter, and discharged. The only witness examined was Mr. Smalley, a passenger in the bark from Fayal to St. Michaels, who testified that Captain Dobson had several times told him of his suspicions of the illegality of the voyage, and stating also that he should not remain with the vessel.

The trial of Conrad Emmel, third mate, Geo. E. Austin, carpenter, and Augustus Harmony, seaman, of the whale-ship *Cortez*, of New-Bedford, charged with burning that vessel in March last near the Island of Madagascar, was commenced to-day before Judges Clifford and Sprague, of the United States Circuit Court.

The Republicans in Convention last night, nominated Moses Kimball for Mayor.

A report published in the Boston papers in regard to the removal of the furniture of the Nahant House to New-York, is without a shadow of truth.

Movements of European Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA—THE CANADA OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 30—Midnight.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Halifax, is below. She will arrive up about 2 A. M.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* will sail from this port for Halifax and Liverpool at about 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 8 A. M., but messages filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here a quarter past nine will be duly forwarded.

Kansas and Utah News.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Nov. 26,
Per U. S. Express to Boonville, Nov. 30.

A Territorial Mass Convention, of the conservative element, for the purpose of organizing in opposition to the Republicans, assembled in this city yesterday. The attendance was numerous, though but six counties were represented. Thorough reunion and reorganization of the Democracy was advocated and hotly debated—a strong minority characterizing such action premature.

A series of resolutions, petitioning Congress to repeal the land grants, asking aid for public improvements, denouncing the Republican Party, in favor of the exclusion of free negroes from the future State of Kansas, declaring the Slave question a dead issue, advocating the opening of the Indian Reserves to settlers and in favor of a modification of the preemption laws, were finally adopted, with a preamble determining upon the immediate organization of the Democracy in the Territory.

The session was prolonged to a late hour, and was rather turbulent. Both wings of the party were well represented, and the discussion was maintained with great vigor. The speeches on both sides were exceedingly eloquent and able. The Convention did not limit itself with regard to the candidates for the next Presidency, though strong Douglas tendencies prevailed. The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Three men have arrived here from the Kansas gold mines, having in their possession about $500 in gold dust, obtained while prospecting last Summer. They give a most satisfactory statement of the richness and extent of the gold deposits.

It is reported that the Kaw Indians have made discoveries of platina, but they refuse to divulge its location. The deposits, however, are believed to exist on Smoky Hill at the Fork Kansas river, which is in the direct route to this city and to Pike's Peak mines.

A number of persons squatted yesterday on the military reserve adjoining this city. The lumber and other obstructions placed on the ground, were promptly removed by the Quartermaster, Captain Van Vleit.

The Utah mail has arrived here, but brings no news of importance from Salt Lake.

Severe weather had seriously retarded the trains. Those of Russell & Waddell would get through.

The Nicaragua Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Mobile *Mercury* of Saturday last is received. It says that most of the Nicaragua emigrants still remained in that city, but that many of them were getting exceedingly restive.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Julius Hesse & Co. publish a card in the Mobile *Register*, of Sunday, saying, that as the Government has refused a clearance to the emigrant vessel *Alice Painter*, holders of tickets will be refunded their money.

Fires.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The extensive broom factory of Bent & Beston, at Williamsville, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss about $10,000.

A few hours later, the large brewery of Frederick Albrecht, on Batavia-street, this city, with its contents of beer and barley, was burned. Loss, $10,000.

The Steamship Indian Empire.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship *Indian Empire* when the *Europa* left Liverpool. It was hoped she had put back to America.

Snow at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Snow is falling heavily this morning. Wind southeast. Thermometer 24°.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

There are ten feet of water in the Ohio River at this point. Boats are plenty, and rates low.

The Case of the Slaver Echo—Refusal to Indict.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, and reported they found no bill in all the three cases against the crew of the slaver *Echo*. The counsel of the prisoners will probably move for their discharge on Monday, when the question of the constitutionality of the Act declaring the Slave-trade piracy, will come up for argument. The United States Attorney will endeavor to hold the prisoners.

Election to Fill the J. Glancy Jones' Vacancy in Congress.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The election to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones took place to-day.

Cumru Township shows an Opposition loss of 24 as compared with the October election.

Muhlenberg Township shows an Opposition gain of 45.

Spring Township shows an Opposition gain of 6.

Reading City gives Keim, the Opposition candidate, 880 majority—a gain of 52 since October.

Four other townships show an Opposition gain of 110.

There is little doubt that General Wm. H. Keim is elected.

Indictments for Robbery at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Robert Devereaux, Charles Burns and Alex. R. Allen have been indicted by the Grand Jury for robbing the banking office of Brown & Keep, of $9,000, some weeks since. Allen was clerk in the office at the time the robbery took place.

Not Captured.

SUFFERNS, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The escaped prisoners, Mulroe and McCormic, have not been recaptured, as was stated in Monday's New-York papers.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

London Journals One Day Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

The Hamburg screw-steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. Schwensen, from Hamburg, Nov. 15, and Southampton, the 18th, arrived off the Battery at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning. She brings London papers one day later than were received by the *Arago*.

She made the passage from Southampton to Sandy Hook in 11 days and four hours.

From our London files of the 18th we derive the following:

We have much pleasure, says the *Times*, in announcing that the Hon. Frederick Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, who acted as Secretary to him during his embassy in China, and brought home the treaty of Tiensin, has been appointed the first Ambassador to Pekin under the provisions of the treaty. Mr. Bruce was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, was Colonial-Secretary in Hong-Kong from 1844 to 1846, was appointed Consul-General in China in 1847, *Chargé d'Affaires* in Bolivia in 1848, at Montevideo in 1851, and Consul-General in Egypt in 1853.

The Clare *Journal* publishes the following notice posted on the walls and streets of Ennis, (Ireland,) as an evidence that ribandism is again coming into the ascendant:

"Take notice, that any person giving out mock ground or requiring more than £4 an acre for it, I swear by the contents of this notice that the sun won't set when he will meet his death by Molly Maguire or one of her children."

The King of Naples has quitted Gaëta, with the Royal family, to take up his residence at Caserta.

The *Presse* says the Papal Government will not permit journalists to visit Rome on the occasion of the opening of the Civita Vecchia Railway, which event is to take place in December. Who is to prevent the journalists from entering the Roman States? Their profession is not written on their hats! Promising news for shareholders this early indication of Cardinal Antonelli.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Emperor from Prince Napoleon, proposing the admission of Jews into the Councils General of Algeria:

"Sire: Your Majesty's decree appointing the members of the Councils-General of Algeria has left a few places unfilled in each of those Councils. It was necessary, in fact, to reserve the means of making new nominations according to the interests and wants which might not have been sufficiently represented. Those which I have now the honor to submit to your Majesty's approval, are chiefly with the object of admitting the Israelite element into the composition of the Councils-General. The Jewish native population of Algeria is very considerable, and will show its gratitude for this mark of interest and confidence, and in presence of the various forms of worship practiced in Algeria it is useful and advisable to show by an act of your Government that freedom of confession is absolute and complete before our laws.

Accept, Sire, the homage of the deep and respectful attachment of your Majesty's very devoted cousin, the Prince charged with the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies, NAPOLEON (JEROME.")

This report is followed by an Imperial decree, dated from Compiègne, Nov. 14, 1858, granting the request, and appointing various Jews to seats in the Councils-General.

The Launch of the Paramatta.

From the London Times.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have given emphatic proof of their preference of iron over wooden ships, by ordering two vessels of very large dimensions from the Thames Iron Company, to replace their wooden vessels *Magdalena* and *Orinoco*. It appears now to be ascertained that a much greater strength of structure can be obtained in iron ships, together with diminished cost, and more expedition in the construction of the vessel. It is asserted moreover, that in the wooden ships of the Company the full power of the engines has never been developed, and it is expected, therefore, that in the new ships, to which the engines of the superseded vessels are to be transferred, a greater speed will be attained than has up to this time been found possible. The first of the two new ships, the *Paramatta*, which was launched a few days since (having been commenced in January last), is a magnificent vessel of upwards of three thousand tons, but looking, notwithstanding her immense size, as light and graceful as a pleasure yacht. Her stern is particularly beautiful, and although fastidious critics object to the form of the bow, it did not appear to us to present any peculiarity that marred the general symmetry of the vessel. The model, which is from the drawings of Mr. Rennie, naval architect to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, bears considerable resemblance to the lines of the *Great Eastern*, and similar anticipations are entertained of the speed of the vessel, when once fairly in motion in her native element.

The length of the *Paramatta* between the perpendiculars is 330 feet, and her extreme breadth 43 feet 9 inches, her exact burthen 3,092 tons, and the superficial space allotted to passengers in the main and saloon decks is 270 feet. The vessel will be bark rigged, have paddle-wheels, and be fitted with engines of 800 horse power, the work of Messrs. Maudslay & Field, and which are to be transferred from the *Orinoco*. The saloon fittings are to be in white and gold, with handsome frieze, and to comprise an efficient system of ventilation on the plan known as Robinson's patent. It is expected that the *Paramatta* and her consort will be the fastest vessels in the Royal Mail fleet, and, from their many conveniences and improvements, much patronized by tropical travelers. The weather, although a little gloomy yesterday, as befitted the November season, was, on the whole, very favorable to the launch, the whole of the proceedings in which went off without the slightest hitch, interruption, or accident.

The Russians in China.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes, Nov. 17:

I have seen letters from China, and come to the conclusion that Russia is playing a very clever and important *rôle* in the Celestial drama which is now taking place. Our promises from the Emperor to open the country to the commerce of the world, and the permission given for European ambassadors to visit Pekin, I strongly suspect will not easily be put in practice. Russian agents appear to be prompting the Celestials at head-quarters, and seem to have informed the Government of Pekin that the English and French envoys and admirals had roving commissions to Japan and Cochin China, so that if they got rid of the barbarians they might meanwhile concert how to avoid the execution of the treaty by creating difficulties. It seems to have been proposed that the export duty on tea should be raised in order to pay the war indemnity. England, if such were permitted, of course would be the great contributor to the Chinese State finance. Then there were to be instituted passport regulations, which would make it difficult and expensive for the natives to reach the trading ports. My authority, I should observe, is a private one, and written by a commercial man. If, however, the statement be true, it is nothing more than one might expect. Is it reasonable to suppose the Chinese will suddenly and willingly give up their traditional ideas of exclusiveness? For hundreds of years it has been the religion of the high-class people to keep out the rest of the world. Are these ideas—these habits and customs—to be removed as soon as the Governments of Europe send half-a-dozen Envoys to live amongst the crowded millions of the vast Empire? One may question, also, if the Emperor of China and his advisers, supposing they acted in good faith, could immediately impose such changes on a prejudiced and a stranger-hating people.

The letter I have seen observes, amongst other things: "Whilst the English and French are roving about to Japan and Cochin China, Russia is gaining influence at Pekin, and probably directing the policy of the Chinese empire. Her settlement on the River Amoor gives her a permanent interest and a great moral weight with the Government, whilst the other Powers of the world are regarded with certainly less fear or friendship. It is said the English are very unpopular with the Emperor and his advisers, and that a disposition is shown to form an alliance with Russia, America, and France, and favor those nations at the expense of British interests." Of course, according to treaty, such favor could not be practised; but then the Chinese never have kept their treaty engagements. It is also reported in the letter to which I refer, that the Chinese, since the commencement of hostilities, have began to learn the use of European arms, large quantities of which have lately found their way into the Celestial Empire. The writer further maintains that the Chinese are capable of being made good soldiers. He maintains that they are a vigorous and enduring race as soon as you get out of the populations of towns on the seaboard, where the men have been demoralized by European intercourse, and the facility of obtaining opium. All things considered, our success in China has not perhaps been fairly and correctly estimated at home.

The Madness of Despotism—Prosecution of Montalembert.

From the London Examiner.

With just such emotions as the sight of a charioteer dashing blindly towards the brink of a precipice excites in the minds of the spectators, do we contemplate the course of Louis Napoleon in the prosecution of M. Montalembert. It signifies nothing whether the master upon this occasion drives himself or is whirled along by his servants, the madness is the same; it makes no difference as to the nature of the career, nor can it possibly affect the result of the catastrophe. But in truth we give little credit to the rumor that the strange proceedings in question have been forced upon the French Emperor from without. It is within his breast, and to no wider Cabinet we must look for the passions and fears that urge him. Not now for the first time do we behold the outward and visible signs of the inward turmoil, corresponding to cowardice in other natures, out of which proceeds the rashness and violence in act that belie the language of firmness and composure. The unquiet conscience of the empire speaks here again as it spoke in the measures of most unwise coercion which followed the Orsini plot. To our senses it speaks even louder now, and in tones of increased alarm. Liberty would seem to grow more and more formidable as she wears away, just as shadows and spectres terrify men more than any forms of flesh and blood. The prosecution now pending in Paris must of necessity be the last attack upon the freedom of speech and writing in hapless France, for if it be found an offence to say what M. Montalembert has said, tyranny will have only one step further to go; she must arraign the pen itself, and punish the very tongues of Frenchmen. We need not recommend the perusal of such a pamphlet to our readers. The Emperor has in his wisdom already secured it as vast an audience as orator or writer ever addressed or coveted. Whether the author be a soothsayer or lying prophet, a patriot or a libeler, his ends are gained, and his ambition, good or evil, satisfied. Few, however, we believe, will read this memorable and splendid publication (needing no prosecution to insure it an unprecedented popularity) without admiring it even less for its honesty than for its moderation; or without perceiving, as we have already said, that truth and freedom are fighting their last fight in France in the person of M. Montalembert. Impossible as it is to see a grain of prudence in his prosecution, it is easy enough to understand what gives his words their poignancy. They are innocent only, it must be owned, as respects the honor and liberties of his country. Their innocence is their guilt, their truth their sting, their temperance their venom. We wonder not at the provocation they have given, but stand amazed at the fatuity that confesses how much a little virtuous breath has moved it. It is but natural the Emperor should rend his garments; but why rend them in the face of Europe? Why tear his beard in the public view like the tyrants of the stage? And this is the adamantine Government, this the mighty empire, with its roots deeper in the heart of France than ever government struck its roots before. This is the despotism whose strength has been urged as its apology, which pleads its popularity in excuse for its absolutism; which describes itself as the fruit of a national passion or necessity—the gratified desire and answered prayer of the universal French people. Powerful empire, that a pamphlet is enough to agitate to its centre, that every brandished pen scares like a comet, that quivers like an aspen-leaf at an historical allusion, and fancies it hears the last trumpet sound if the name of liberty is only breathed, not to say the liberty of England, but even such liberty as France herself enjoyed under the least constitutional of all her Bourbons."

Annual Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society

The members of the St. Andrew's Society, a benevolent Association of Scotchmen, or citizens of Scotch descent, celebrated their annual festival last night in the Metropolitan Hotel. About 150 gentlemen sat down to an exquisitely furnished board—a board so laden with luxuries that it was hard to decide between the pleasures of the palate and those furnished by the more intellectual entertainments which followed the removal of the cloth.

The room was draped with the flags of Scotland Ireland, England and the United States; and behind the principal table was a transparency representing St. Andrew bearing obliquely the cross on which tradition represents him as having been executed for his fidelity to the faith. Above the picture of the Saint was the motto: "Relieve the Distressed;" and the legend: "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

Mr. Adam Norrie occupied the Chair. On either side of him were seated Mayor Tiemann, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Dr Rae, the Arctic explorer; Richard Irwin, the Society's late President; R. Hyslop, its Treasurer; Dr. Beales, of the St. George's Society; Mr. Sloane, of the St. Patrick's; Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, of the St. Nicholas, and M. DeCormeau, of the French Society; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port; the Rev. Mr. Brash and Mr. Robert Dinwiddie. An excellent band (Robertson's) relieved the tedium of the intervals between the courses by a selection of first-rate pieces, and a "Highland laddie," dressed in the costume of his country, performed a number of national airs on the national instrument—the bag-pipes.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod asked the blessing, and the Rev. Dr. Brash returned thanks.

Mr. Norrie, in proposing the first regular toast, said that his first duty in rising to address the company was to thank them for having again thought proper to confer upon him the honorable position which he now occupied. During the last year, he said, upwards of 900 persons had been relieved from the Society's funds, and these had, in addition, received, whenever they required them, the good offices of the Society's chaplain, physician and managers—[applause]—of whom it was but just to say that they were always ready to carry out the good work contemplated by their predecessors. In conclusion, he proposed the first regular toast—"The day, and a' who honor it."

Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

Second Toast—"The Land o'Cakes."

Music—"Here's a health Bonny Scotland to thee."

Mr. James Gibson sang "My Native Highland Home."

Third Toast—"The Land we live in."

Music—"Hail Columbia."

Song—Mr. Boole—"We have Roved Over Mountains."

Fourth Toast—"The Queen." Honored with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

The band played "God Save the Queen," in which the company joined, rising *en masse*, and joining in the chorus.

Fifth Toast—"The President of the United States."

Music—"Hail Columbia." [Loud cheers.]

Sixth Toast—"The Representatives of the British Government in this Country." [Loud Applause.]

Mr. McCloskey sang the air "Say will we yet," which was enthusiastically cheered and encored.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at New-York, replied, complimenting Her Majesty's Government in its wisdom, prudence and foresight, as exemplified in the conduct of the British soldiery in India. He spoke in terms of high praise of the conduct of those agents of the United States who had led to the introduction into the empires of China and Japan of the influences of Christian civilization and commercial progress. In allusion to the Atlantic cable, he referred to it as the successful solution of one of the greatest problems of science, and as proving the regard of Americans for Old England. [Applause.] He hoped therefore, that the communication thus inaugurated would be perfected; and as to the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable, he could not say otherwise than that it was enthusiastic beyond all praise. In conclusion he proposed the health of Mr. Norrie which was drank with reiterated applause.

Song—"For He's a Right Good Fellow."

Seventh Toast—"The City of New-York and our honored guest, the Mayor."

Mayor Tiemann replied. He said it gave him pleasure, as an American, to meet a Scotchman, an Englishman, an Irishman, or a German as a fellow-citizen. He could not respect the man who would forget the land of his birth. It gave him pleasure, also, to respond to the toast of her Majesty, for she deserved all the honor that could be bestowed upon her. He had heard allusion to the celebration in commemoration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. He had no wish to see that celebration renewed, and for one reason, namely, that it was accompanied by the burning of the City Hall. And yet he had no doubt that if, as rumor had it, Queen Victoria fulfilled her promise of visiting America, he would bespeak for her the most enthusiastic reception ever accorded to any public character in this country. [Applause.] In conclusion, after speaking of the magnanimity of Robert Pettigrew, who, whilst a private citizen, voluntarily offered to the Mayor a sum sufficient to cover the losses experienced by the latter as a private citizen, in a fire which occurred in the year 1840, the Mayor offered as a toast,

The Memory of Robert Pettigrew.

This was drunk in impressive silence.

Eighth Toast—Our sister societies, and our honored guests who represent them.

Music—"Will ye no' come back again."

Song by Mr. Crosbie—"Here's to the Land of Bonnets Blue."

Dr. Beales, of the St. George's Society, responded and complimented Scotland, not only on her gallantry, but on the Balmoral petticoats. [Applause.] He gave as a toast: *Scotland, in war, in art, in science, or in literature, she will proudly challenge the world.* [Renewed applause.]

Song by Mr. Park—"Oh, Scotland, I love thee!"

Responses to this toast were also made by Mr. Sloan, of the St. Patrick's, who proposed—*The St. Andrew's Society of the City of New-York.* Its founders have in their sons those who still imitate their virtues.

By Mr. Verplanck, of the St. Nicholas Society, who proposed—*The Universities of Scotland*; and by Mr. Wm. E. Evarts, of the New-England Society, who, after speaking in terms of the warmest praise of such lawyers as Mansfield, Erskine and Brougham, Scotchmen, said that theirs was a race of whom the poet Churchill declared he never knew one of them to be out of place. In conclusion he gave—*Scotchmen*, wherever they go they love and honor the land of their origin; wherever they go, the land of their origin loves and honors them. [Cheers.]

9. *Wallace and Bruce*, names dear to Scotland and Liberty.

Music—"Scots wha hae," &c.

10. *The Memory of Robert Burns*, Scotland's favorite and Immortal Bard.

11. *Honest Men and Bonnie Lassies.*

Music—"Green grow the rushes, O."

12. "May care and trouble never fash,
And mirth and joy be wi' you a'."

Music—"And say will we yet."

THE PEOPLES' COLLEGE.

Speeches of Messrs. W. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Dr. Cheever, &c.

A meeting to further the interests of this institution was held, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The audience in attendance was not such as might have been expected from the names of the speakers announced, not more than three or four hundred being present at any one time.

Shortly after the hour mentioned, 7½ o'clock, Mr. Greeley appeared on the platform, and nominated William C. Bryant for Chairman. Mr. Bryant was of course warmly received. Before taking the Chair he spoke, in substance, as follows: We are assembled for one of the noblest purposes which could be conceived of—moulding the human mind at a time when it yields most easily to the impressions made upon it. A plan has been conceived, in the largest benevolence, which confers upon any one, who will make the necessary exertions, an education for which he will be indebted to no one, unless it may be to the wisdom of those with whom this scheme originated. It is a part of the plan to combine muscular training with mental. It is one of its recommendations that it keeps both mind and body in a sound state—that it saves us from that physical degeneracy into which the neglect of exercise, combined with constant mental labor, is sure to sink us. [Applause.] I rejoice that it has been helped forward with such ready munificence. But you are assembled to listen to the eloquent voices of those you always hear with pleasure. I will, without any further preface, said Mr. B., call upon Mr. Greeley.

Mr. Greeley was received with hearty applause, and proceeded to give a history of the origin of the People's College. About a dozen years ago there were a number of associations of mechanics through the State which had banded together for their own elevation and improvement. They made up their minds that the laboring classes did not need such an education as would fit them for clergymen, or lawyers, or doctors, but such a one as would do for men who were to follow engineering and kindred pursuits. One mechanic, for instance, said, I can afford to send my son to an institution of learning for one year, but let him during that year learn something which he can complete, or at least, which he can gain a good knowledge of during that time. Then let our sons not forget to labor during this time, for they are born to a heritage of labor. Such ideas growing out of the mechanic's wants, were the origin of this institution. They wished for an institution where their needs should be provided for, but not one where mechanics alone should be provided for. The remark is very common that all such attempts to combine physical with mental training have failed. What is the reason? It is because a distinction has been made in the different classes of students. While some have been required to labor, others have not. Now the People's College will have work for all. It has now one large edifice, but it will soon need others, and these may in turn be supplied by the students themselves. Thus may many be fitted for good mechanics, carpenters, masons, &c. Here a student who starts with but $100, and who may not be able to earn more than 20 or 30 cents per day at first, will be continually improving, and thus the cost of his stay may be continually diminished. In this way he will find himself able to stay a greater length of time, say three, four, or even five years, and eventually he may be able to make himself a ripe scholar. Some three years ago, some of the public-spirited citizens of Havana, in Schuyler County, of this State, among them Mr. Charles Cook, said: "There has been talk enough on this subject, now let us have the People's College here." Some 200 or 300 acres of land are appropriated to the use of the College, and in time we hope to have the finest model farm in the State. The College building, capable of accommodating 440 students, has already reached the second story. Thus much has been done mainly though the influence of Charles Cook, of Havana. We hope that in time rich men will remember it in their wills; and not only this, but that many will remember it before they make their wills. [Applause.] Soon it is expected engineers, not only to build railroads, but to run engines, will be turned out, and in time cultivated scholars will be educated there. Every merchant and mechanic will in time, we trust, send their sons there, telling them, "Learn anything you choose, but learn something." Such are some of the promises of the People's College, and we hope these promises foreshadow beneficent action. [Applause.]

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was then introduced. He said that he felt it would have been more appropriate for those better acquainted with the advantages of a collegiate education than he was himself to address such an audience as he then stood before. His own experience had been a series of painful reflections on the unfortunate situation of one not thus blessed. The maxim that "Intelligence is the safeguard of liberty" is no empty form of words, and our fathers felt its full force and meaning. While Ignorance is ever the handmaiden of Vice—though there are many ignorant who are not vicious—Vice is the handmaiden of Despotism. Men might gain position and education by persevering effort, thus forcing themselves from this blighting influence. Go with me to the Eastward, said Mr. Colfax, and there you will see one at the lapstone of the shoemaker. He had the burnings of ambition within him which made him overcome the obstacles which like the Alps and Appenines stood in his way, and to-day in the Senate Chamber, you see Henry Wilson the Senator from Massachusetts—a man raised from the humble ranks of life by his own unaided exertions. Andrew Jackson, Hugh Miller, and others were cited as instances of self-made men. There was no People's College for them as there is hereafter to be for the youth of the Empire State. When I show you then, to prove to you how valuable is education when acquired by such exertions, now that the way is opened for acquiring this great blessing without the aid of money, will you not regard it as a boon not to be lightly thought of or despised? Mr. Colfax spoke of the imperishable nature of education when compared with such a possession as money. There is something mysterious, he said, about this treasure. Take a glass, fill it with water; if you put in another drop it will overflow;—not so with the mind—a lifetime may be spent in acquiring knowledge, but the mental storehouse is never filled. Again, it is like the candle, which will light a thousand others without diminishing its own brilliancy. [Applause.] This era of ours is distinguished for education in other spheres than that of the intellect. In the Swedish songstress, we see the fable of the Arabian Nights verified, where the fairy is spoken of where words turned out pearls and gold, as they issued from her mouth.

We have chosen a noble name for this institution. It is not the college of the mechanic, it is not the college for the son of the millionaire, it is not a college for the professional man. It is for all. No distinction of class is made. Beside this, it strengthens men for active scenes of life, by combining physical labor and mental, thus showing that the word of the Almighty, that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, was only a blessing in disguise. He warned those present to hasten in their efforts to establish this college on a firm foundation, or the West would be ahead of them, for they intended to introduce these resolutions there. [Great applause.]

A note from Dr. Tyng was read excusing his absence. Mr. Greeley said before reading it, that no one had been announced without a positive promise that they would speak. Dr. T. plead a feeble state of health as his excuse, and expressed the warmest approval of the project the meeting was designed to promote.

The Rev. Dr. Absalom Peters spoke of the defects in the present system of collegiate education. The want of physical training is one. If you want your potatoes hoed, said the Hibernian, bring them on. [Laughter.] This is what we want to do—to bring the farm as nearly as we can to the college. Science and arts have advanced so rapidly upon us that it seems like the upheaving of a new continent. This institution has been begun on a scale of unexampled munificence; and when I think of our Lawrences and Willistons, and others who have boldly helped forward the cause of education I shall love to couple with them our Coopers and Cooks—each have built their own monuments; the one the noble hall in which we meet, the other that institution, the success of which we so ardently desire.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever stepped on the platform amid hearty applause. Though this is not a mass meeting, he said, it follows appropriately on the steps of the great meeting last night—Colleges are distributing reservoirs. They receive the youths from all the land, just as the Common School has left them, and when, afterwards, they return them to their homes, scattered all over the land, with additions of learning and various training. If you could suppose the clouds with which the dew is distilled, impregnated with some kind of subtle poison—strychnine or arsenic—you may imagine what harm will be done if the college is not properly purified by religious influences. Dr. C. spoke of the etymology of the word education, and said that the world around us is meant to excite our powers, by drawing them out, as by our absorbing knowledge from without.

The silk-worm feeds upon the mulberry leaf. It cannot get along without it, yet it spins its thread from itself. Dr. C. continued at considerable length, discussing various topics, and wound up with a reference to the lives of Lord Erskine, Sir Samuel Romilly and Horne Tooke—the latter of whom furnishes an illustration of the practically educated man.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith said he had not come simply because he had engaged to be here, to be in at the death, for he hoped to see the enterprise which they had met to encourage quickened into new life by the electric touches it had received this evening. First of all he was interested in this cause from the name under which it was presented. It is a College. Many tender associations clustered around the word. The system of education prosecuted in some institutions thus named has its fault. There is too much cramming in many of them, and too little education; too much of the police system, and too little reliance upon the honor of the students. But of the system as a whole he would not and could not speak ill. Had that been the object for which he had been invited he would never have come to the meeting, and many others he knew would have staid away. Speak disparagingly of the Colleges and say the Common Schools answer every purpose,—why you might as well say what use is there of the upper reservoir in this City—all we need is the pipe which runs through our streets. [Laughter.] Dr. S. spoke of the far-reaching power of education in the influence it exerts on every rank of life. Again, the term the *People's* College had interested him in the enterprise. Every thing that tends to exalt the great multitude tends to perpetuate our institutions, and of such projects the patriot must approve. The Reverend Doctor, in conclusion, spoke eloquently of the youth thirsting for knowledge, but shut out from obtaining it by poverty. Such this institution would take by the hand and assist. None could compute the happiness it would bring to many a thirsting soul. His remarks were warmly applauded. When he had concluded the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Important Change in the Long Island Railroad—Horse-Cars on Atlantic-street.—Information was received by telegraph from Philadelphia yesterday to the effect that, "The Stockholders of the Long Island Railroad have voted yesterday to change the terminus of their route from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, to Hunter's Point, provided it can be effected on the terms named by the Board of Directors, viz.: The issue by the Road of $275,000 worth of seven per cent. bonds, and the receipt of $62,000 in cash from the parties benefited in Brooklyn." From a reliable source, we learn that the whole arrangements for this change are perfected—that they will be carried into effect, and the road be in operation to the new terminus within five or six months at the outside. Mr. E. C. Litchfield has made an arrangement to build a Railroad from Van Wyck-avenue, about three-fourths of a mile west of Jamaica, to Winfield, a point on the Flushing Railroad about three miles from Hunter's Point. The distance from Jamaica to Winfield is five miles. He has also purchased the Flushing Road, and the whole is to be transferred to the Long Island Railroad Company, upon which that Company will make their terminus at Hunter's Point. Mr. Litchfield also purchases the road between the South Ferry, Brooklyn, and Jamaica, now owned by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, and releases the other Company from their lease, which has about 20 years to run. As soon as this change is made, a track for horse-cars will be laid on Atlantic-street as far as East New-York, and from that place passengers will be taken by steam to the junction with the Hunter's Point Road, near Jamaica. The tunnel on Atlantic-street is to be closed, and made to conform to the grade of the street. The horse-road will be in full operation by May next. These arrangements completed, it is calculated that South Brooklyn will be materially benefited by the change. A large majority of the residents on Atlantic street and vicinity believe that the fact of steam cars passing through that thoroughfare has prevented that portion of the city from improving as rapidly as other sections not so pleasantly located. Atlantic-street is 120 feet wide and about 4 miles long. Arrangements are nearly perfected for other railroads within the city, and will be carried into effect as soon as the proper authority can be obtained.

Jury Duty in Brooklyn.—For years past, owing to various causes, the old system of obtaining jurors has fallen into disrepute, and the result was the passage of an act by the Legislature of last Winter creating an officer know, as the Commissioner of jurors. Under this law, the Assessors of each Ward and Town in Kings County are required to furnish the Commissioner, by the 1st day of July in each year, with the names, places of residence, and occupation of all persons liable to do jury duty in their respective Districts. The Commissioner, Wm. H. Campbell, Esq., entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st of July last. At that time the Assessors had furnished in all the names of only 1,032 jurors; while it is estimated that there are about 10,000 residents in the County qualified and liable under the law to perform Jury duty. As the number returned was not large enough to comply with the requirements of the law, the Commissioner was compelled to prepare a list of 500 persons from which to select jurors wanted in the Courts. This extra work imposed much labor upon the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Schoonmaker. Up to Saturday last 1,282 jurors had been drawn from this list. They are required to serve six days, which exempts them from jury duty for six months. It is estimated, however, that as soon as the new system is in complete working order, once in three years is about as often as any one person will have to serve as juror, unless there should be an extraordinary increase in the criminal business of the county. Of the 1,282 jurors summoned about one-fourth have shown that they were exempt from such duty, and were accordingly furnished with a certificate which will save them from all further trouble from this source. The following persons are exempt from jury duty under the law creating the office of Commissioner of Jurors: firemen and those who have served their time as such; members of the State militia, or those whose term of service has expired; ministers of the Gospel, physicians, members of the Bar, of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in practice; Justices of the Peace, or persons who hold civil office under the United States, County or City, the duties of which at the time are inconsistent with attendance as a juror; professors and teachers in any college, public or private school; licensed pilots; those belonging to the army or navy; members of the police force; and all other persons under 21 and over 60 years of age.

Serious Railroad Accident.—Patrick Smith, dealer in coal at the corner of Plymouth and Bridge streets, met with an accident on Sands-street at 7½ o'clock last night, by which he had both legs so badly crushed that his life is despaired of. It appears that he was walking with a horse and cart, up Sands-street, and in attempting to pass a city car going in an opposite direction, he slipped and fell under the wheels of the car. The driver exerted himself to prevent the accident, but was unable to break up in season. Smith was carried home immediately, and was attended by Dr. George Cochrane.

Mercantile Library Lecture.—The third of the regular course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered last evening, in the Athenæum, by George W. Curtis. Subject—"Education and Democracy." Every one of the fourteen hundred seats in the house were occupied by attentive hearers, and the distinguished lecturer was received with well-merited applause.

Fatal Accident at Greenpoint.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a Negro named Peter Massa, while at work at the masthead of a vessel in Williams' ship-yard at Greenpoint, lost his hold and fell to the deck, and was instantly killed. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Snell, who will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

Brooklyn Taxes.—The whole receipts for taxes, at the Collector's office, up to last night, was $921,251 34. The books were opened on the 1st day of November. During the first twenty-seven days the receipts amounted to $621,344 28. The receipts on the 29th were $150,695 16, and on the 30th, $149,255 90. On all taxes not paid in to-day the one per cent. will be added.

Court Notice.—The Special Term Calendar (Supreme Court) for December, will be called by Judge Strong on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. All litigated motions, notices for the first Monday of December, and motions adjourned to that term, will stand over till Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will be heard by Judge Lott.

Fire Department.—The election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, W. D., will be held Dec. 14. At a meeting of the Board of Officers, held for the purpose, Israel D. Velsor and John J. Green were placed in nomination for the office. Mr. Velsor has already served three terms of two years each.

Fire.—The brilliant light seen at about 11½ o'clock on Monday evening, and which attracted so much attention in New-York, was caused by the burning of a small stable on Duffield-street, owned by Messrs. Walsh & Shipman, flour dealers. The loss does not exceed $200.

The Orphans.—At the recent donation visit to the Cumberland-street Orphan Asylum, donations valued at $1,000 were made.

NEW BOOKS.

DUST AND FOAM; OR, THREE OCEANS AND TWO CONTINENTS. By T. ROBINSON WARREN. New-York: Charles Scribner.

Here comes a live Yankee. He has been cruising by land and water, on mules, on foot, in steamships, in canvas-carrying tubs; skipper one day, before the mast the next; supercargo, sailing-master, night watchman, captain; among Kanakas; among coolies; book-keeping in Mexico; speculating in California; hard up in Australia; and comes home at last to tell his story, and urge the feasibility of establishing a South-Pacific Steamship Company. Mr. T. ROBINSON WARREN'S *Dust and Foam* is a very readable book indeed—a good deal better than the reader suspects when he first takes it up. The opening sentence is a bad one. What in bulk would make a chapter of adjectives might be picked out of the descriptions to their improvement; and not infrequently, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY riding through, would feel bound to hold his horse firmly, prick in the spurs, and leap a chasm—the grave of a lost nominative, which a widowed verb sits by lamenting. Once fairly started, however, the story is so well told, and is so fresh, that you no more quarrel with him on account of his little defects of style, than you would with figs for the microscopic monsters that inhabit them.

Mr. WARREN having whetted his appetite for travel by a Winter's cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and a year in Europe, set out in February, 1849, for California, on board a fine bark bound round the Horn, he being President of a company of thirty El Dorado hunters, who bought the bark, and in it had packed all the outfit and materials for a life in the mines. The little *St. Mary* had a jolly time of it till she neared the line, where she fell into a calm, and lay broiling under it for sixteen days. The tar oozed from the deck-seams, the furniture in the cabin cracked, the water grew stringy in the casks. They drove their knife-blades into the masts, and whistled for wind till there was, perforce, a dead calm within their parched cheeks. A southeast trade-wind came lazily along at last and spun them into the harbor of Rio Janeiro. While waiting here, everybody was astounded one morning to see steaming up the bay a dilapidated Long Island Sound boat, her working-beam see-sawing as easily as it used to when she rounded the Battery after a night's run from Saybrook. When she left New-York, bets ran high that she would see bottom before she saw Rio. But here she was, safe and sound; and our traveler could not resist the temptation to quit the bark and go on board in hope of a short passage around the Horn, and so to make time enough to arrange handsomely for his company's reception in California. The second day out the steamer caught a gale, was badly hogged, and had to put in to St. Catherine's to repair. About a month afterward, this delicate old aggregation of saloons and cabins started again, and in ten days ran in to the Straits of Magellan, stemming the tide without trouble. The giant Patagonians rode down to the banks to see the strange sight, and the lamas and ostriches which fed in herds on the shore, flew like the wind at the shriek of the steam-whistle. At last she came to anchor off Port Famine—a villainous settlement of starving criminals transported from Chili, with a broken-hearted, polished Governor, himself a criminal, at its head. The Port was rightly named. Of fresh provisions there were almost none, and still worse, not a pound of that native coal which they had expected to find in abundance. The steamer's stock would only hold out for another day, and five days' steaming were necessary to reach the nearest inhabited point. They had nothing left but to shoulder their axes, all green at the axe as they were, face a blinding snow-storm, and push into the woods. They wanted twenty-five cords a day, and to get it was a job for Hercules. From June 14 to the 27th—the southern mid-winter—they continued along the coast of Terra del Fuego, chopping wood, and, accidentally, their legs often, wading through snow-drifts, groaning under the bruises of trees that fell on them, and cursing their unlucky stars. Out of the Magellan Straits they dare not put to sea, but followed Smith's Straits up the western shore of Patagonia, plowing an unused sea, frightening innumerable flocks of ducks, geese and sea-fowl, driving herds of seals and sea-elephants before them. Fifty-three days after leaving the Atlantic, they glided out from between Chiloe and the Chilian coast to San Carlos, where they coaled, and pushed out into the Pacific. They paused at Constitucion long enough to hear WATTS' hymns sung in the Presbyterian Church, and to enjoy an earthquake—the earth yawning, houses tumbling into the chasms, and the sea boiling. Our author ran up in a volante from this port to Santiago, the capital, a town of seven square miles of substantial houses, inhabited by cultivated women of a pure white and red complexion, and by men all gamblers and roues, and where, at a certain season of the year, the old men spend their Sunday afternoons and evenings flying profusely ornamented kites, lighted up with lanterns, each kite having attached to it a knife—and great is the glee of the old men when they succeed in cutting a neighbor's kite string. Steaming northward they held up at Caldera, and at Arica, whence Mr. WALTER EVANS, a Yankee, has run a railroad into the interior to fetch down Peruvian bark, copper, silver and wool; and then pushed on to Pisco. From Pisco, looking out seaward, some eleven miles, they saw the yellow mist rising, and dimly through it the three rocks which by their wealth of guano have made Peru bankrupt. Approaching them, there became visible a forest of masts—a fleet of the finest merchantmen in the world riding there waiting their turn to be loaded with the excrements and powdered carcases of birds and seals. As the charters of these vessels compel them to await their turn, and as waiting 80 and 100 days is not uncommon, it would be exceedingly tedious, but that many of the captains have their families with them; by whose aid the sociables and guano levees come off nightly, turning this mid-ocean rendezvous into one of the gayest watering places extant. Meanwhile the poor Chinamen, sneezing, crying and coughing—for the ammonia sets every inch of their mucous membranes into inflammatory action—break up the guano with picks, wheel it into barrows to the brink of the bank and dump it into canvas funnels which convey it to the hold of the vessel so rapidly that in a day or two the crankest clipper is loaded to her utmost. Steaming northward again, our bold Sound boat holds up at Callao, seven miles back of which, up an easy slope of grass and grainfields and banana and orange orchards lies Lima, in whose old cathedral is treasured the brown impalpable powder,—all that remains on earth of the great PIZARRO. Northward again, they touch at Guayaquil, where are made the Panama hats, worth from $2 to $150, worn by all South American and West Indian gentlemen. Thence it was a short trip to Panama. Here, of course, are waiting for a chance up to San Francisco, an innumerable mob from the States, of desperadoes, blacklegs, cut-throats. They cram the hotels; at dinner, sitting down to long greasy pine-board tables, the dishes of all imaginable patterns and hues, the eatables uneatable, the drinkables a senna-like tea and an infusion of burnt woolen for coffee; their sleeping-rooms windowless vaults, holding 50 or 60 cots each; the furniture a row of tin basins, sundry chunks of soap perfumed in the fat, and one broad sheet for a towel. Out of such gay quarters, our steamer gathered 300 worthy passengers, having tolerable accommodations for about half that number. Loaded down to the guards, of course there came ten days of storm, with some little retching and blasphemy; the sea getting calmer, the gambling, drunkenness, and fights began, and only ended when the precious company debouched upon San Francisco. Mr. WARREN saw the mushroom City burn down, December, 1849; then went up to the mines; was in Sacramento when the flood came, saw the church float off, wherein the women and children were deposited for safe keeping; saw men out of their second-story windows hailing scows to take them down the street to dinner; let slip a fortune by declining to buy lots in St. Mary's at $100@$1,000 a piece, while St. Mary's was an unsurveyed mud-hole; passed down to the Southern mines, and was a flourishing grocer in Columbia, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, until news came in one fine morning that better diggings had been found, and before night not ten people were left in the place. In the Summer of 1850, sick and used up, he returned to New-York.

In less than thirty days our quiet hero felt that he was growing rusty. Disgusted with the monotony of our sleepy town, he had embarked in a little schooner-brig on a trip of 20,000 miles to Guayamas in Sonora. There he found a rich uncle and a squadron of pretty Mexican cousins, and was easily persuaded to become a book-keeper. Before working himself into a low fever, he had discovered how business was done. A merchant, expecting the arrival of a ship, is naturally anxious to evade a portion, at least, of the enormous duties which the Mexican Government levies upon all imports. So he stations a fleet boat off the harbor to communicate with the coming craft, and obtain an early copy of her manifest. This accomplished, the ship keeps off again until further orders. The merchant now goes to the Custom-house officer, tells him he expects a ship in soon, shows the manifest, and demands to know what she can be entered for, warning him that if the terms are not liberal, she shall be sent to some other port. After much haggling a bargain is struck, generally at a reduction of 20 or 30 per cent. on the tariff rates. The ship is signalled and stands in, pausing, however, to transfer a part of her cargo, of which there was no minute on the manifest, to a snug craft which runs along the coast, and lands it an appointed place, where the mule trains are in waiting. The muleteers hurry it into the city, being armed with forged passports and a new manifesto with the signatures of the European officers affixed, and their seals, duplicates of which are furnished to every merchant by his correspondents. So, a cargo actually worth $100,000 is entered for $50,000, there goes a bribe of $10,000 to the Collector, $2,500 to the *Vista*, and $2,500 to the guards, etc., leaving a clear profit to the merchant and loss to the Government of $35,000;—not loss to the Government either, for in nine cases out of ten all that the Government officials receive is absorbed in salaries, expenses, etc., and the Government must increase its tariff to raise the money to put down the pending revolution with. In this sort of thing, however, private enterprise cuts no figure beside the British Government vessels. Gold Dust and uncoined Silver are contraband; still the English men-of-war manage to smuggle out of Guaymas alone some $3,000,000 annually. The merchants are notified when a man-of-war intends to take home specie freight. The tars, in keeping of an officer, go ashore at night, make the rounds and return, each with his smuggling-jacket (underneath his shirt) heavily loaded. Balls are given on board, and each invited merchant's wife or daughter takes off a load of the dust in her dress. If, in any of these operations, the Mexican authorities interfere, it is an outrage upon British rights, and Mexico is the sick man again. Honest John Bull winks at this sort of thing, because freight on specie is one per cent., one-half of which goes to the Admiralty, one-quarter to Greenwich Hospital, and one-quarter to the Captain.

While our author was at Guayamas, Count RAOUSSET's unfortunate expedition to expel the savages of Northern Sonora, and found a French colony, was undertaken with the connivance of the Mexican Government. Jealousy at the capital and a counter expedition prevented its success—not, however, until RAOUSSET had captured Hermosillo, the capital, and fallen sick, during which sickness his company accepted a handsome gratuity and retired. SANTA ANNA being restored, the Count renewed his efforts, but the treachery of his Mexican allies this time foiled him. He was tried and sentenced, and stood cheerily facing a platoon of soldiers, when their volley of shot riddled his body, and he fell dead on his face.

While there, too, there arrived at La Paz a little man with a towy head, white eyebrows, cold blue eyes, his face one mass of yellow freckles, his dress in perfect keeping with his person. This was one WILLIAM WALKER, an ex-editor of San Francisco, whose honors ripened so fast that before he had disembarked his ragged army of outlaws and broken gamblers at La Paz, he was a General-in-Chief, and when, next morning, he learned that four men had run away with his fleet—to wit, the bark *Caroline*—he was straightway Governor of Sonora and President of Lower California. Soon after the fillibustering President had concluded his series of brilliant victories, according to the newspapers, and of disgraceful defeats as his fading army testified, our hero, disgusted with the monotony of Sonora life, bought half of a clipper-schooner, and went into the Coast-trade. In a semi-smuggling business he ran up and down the coast to and from Acapulco, caught yellow fever, ordered out of the run a bar of iron that would not permit his body to go bobbing up and down when they cast it overboard, its fishy eyes striking terror into the sailors' hearts as one poor fellow's had done just before, made his will, and—was well soon after. Next he took passage in a steam-tub, that had come out to California in the hold of an American ship, and which was put in command of his friend Capt. ELLIS, who had run down to Guaymas from San Francisco, a distance of 2,500 miles, in a yacht of 6¾ tons register, assisted by a crew consisting of a mate and a cook. In Capt. ELLIS' steam-craft Mr. WARREN crossed over to the Sandwich Islands without a wreck on the way, fell in love with several Kanaka girls whom he found rollicking in the surf, attended a loyal levee at which the Queen did not appear, she being drunk, and left in a fine clipper for Manila, and thence in a heavy clipper to Hong Kong, where on landing he was sole possessor of $20, and of that only. In three weeks after, by a snug speculation he had pocketed in money half the value of a brigantine, had set out on a tour of China, and again for Australia. He was struck with the solid appearance of Melbourne, its splendid avenues, its American hotel with its bridal chamber, its organized Police and good order; and outside the City, the gorgeous plumage of the songless birds struck him, and the beauty of the inodorous flowers. Next, as skipper of a dirty, top-sail schooner that leaked at every seam, yet was all alive with cockroaches, rats and centipedes, having a rascally crew on board that began to mutiny the first night, he made a trip to Tahiti and back. Next he took passage in a horrible old brig for Callao, but the Captain being three sheets in the wind, and the mate and his wife always drunk, by common consent he himself became sailing-master. His ugly craft was dismasted and driven into Pitcairn's Island; afterwards working up to the coast of Peru, he landed minus a dollar of funds. Soon after he was promoted to the captaincy of a steamer under Government charter, a nice quick craft, as may be guessed since Peru never enjoyed more than two several Presidents during any one of her trips up and down the coast. Meanwhile, Mr. WARREN had found time to marry, and his wife being attacked with yellow fever, he was obliged to return to New-York. We infer that he walks Wall-street now-a-days, and that the sight of every dandy clipper that goes down the East River stirs the sailor's blood in him and rebukes him for the slow life he leads. In his book he has been prodigal of his material. A practical book-wright would have worked up a good half dozen from it, and had enough left over for the plot of a charming series of Mount Vernon papers.

THE NEW PRIEST IN CONCEPTION BAY. 2 vols. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston: 1858.

Whether this book is destined to become immediately and widely popular or not, it will have a decided and peculiar interest for a great many of the best sort of readers. It is not without faults—and plenty of them, perhaps—in the matter of construction and management of the story; but it has many singular and eminent merits. The author is evidently a man of ability, and as evidently without much practice as an artist.

There is nothing new in the main or in the secondary plot, and the incidents are of a sort as familiar to the story-reading world as anything can be; yet there is a certain congruity between the story and the scene where it is laid, so that what we should find too trite and common-place in a sunnier land and a more artificial life, is quite sufficient to interest us away up on the bleak barren coast of Newfoundland, with its bare rocks and stunted trees and scanty vegetation, and rude but kindly-hearted fisher people.

The progress of the story is too often interrupted, or drags slowly, when the reader is desirous to get on; there is too much minute description of scenery and natural objects; somewhat too much also of the peculiar dialect of the fisher folks; the stipendary magistrate, Mr. Naughton, is a fool of the Dogberry order, who sometimes annoys us in a way SHAKESPEARE would not have allowed; most readers will be quite sure (as we are) that the "New Priest" and Mrs. Barre are husband and wife almost from the moment they are brought together on the scene, near the beginning of the first volume, although the author keeps up a mystery about it half through the second. Ladford need not (for any purpose of the plot) have been drowned, and we feel unwilling to have him so dealt with merely for the sake of that prophetic "visage" of fourteen men getting into the Providential "punt;" and finally as to Bangs, although for a certain quality of humor that finds expression through him, and especially for the sake of his "not being a Democrat, and so not liking slavery," we would allow him and his absurdities some little space, yet we would gladly kick him out of his needless connection with the plot, and too great prominence in the book.

So much for the faults as they strike us. Now for the other side. And in the first place, the book should be looked at not so much as a story as a series of sketches of scenes and of character—and chiefly the latter. In this point of view it is full of things exquisitely beautiful and noble. There is "Skipper George." He reminds one, indeed, of old Peggotty; but he is yet an original creation, a true living individual, with his great heart and unconscious saintliness. There is Lucy, and the exquisite and delightful sketches of her and of her lover, in the first part of the story—although she disappears too soon from the scene, and is not quite rightly unfolded nor made enough of. Ladford, too, is a mere etching, but masterly, and showing in the author a rare power of insight and a rare power of revealing to others, by a stroke or two of his pencil, what he sees. Then there is Father Terence—in its sort one of the finest delineations to be found in books,—such a compound of weakness and noble manliness—such a poor head kept always in the right way by a rich loving heart. That question to de Brie about his conversion, "Are ye sure isn't it something about the wife and the world, it is, now?" is an inimitable revelation of the union of the loving and the honorable in the good Father's nature, of tender kindness, with the finest sense of uprightness. The whole scene—all, indeed, that passes between the two then and at other times on the subject, is full of beauty and pathos.

Of the conversion of de Brie, it is praise enough to say that it is not unsatisfactorily managed, for it is there precisely that a writer of inferior power would have broken down. It is very hard work to handle such a subject. A man capable of being misled not merely into a change of his religion, but into a renunciation of the most sacred and unchangeable of prior obligations for the sake of assuming new obligations not binding upon him, even by the theory of the new system he adopts—to make anything out of such a man, to make us respect and like him, and to reconvert him in any respectable fashion, is a very hard task; and the author has done wisely in rather giving us hints of the interior conflicts of the man, than a particular description of the process of his restoration.

As to the rest, we might point out many scenes and traits of exquisite humor, and many incidents and passages of the truest and most touching pathos. There is more than one page which can hardly be read without a little moisture coming into the dryest eye. And, in fine, there are few books that we have read of late, which would furnish a richer casket full of gems of beautiful or striking thoughts or images, and beautifully worded, if they could be detached from their settings in the scenes of this tale.

We hope this work is to be followed by others. The author has a nice sense of the beautiful in all things; a rich fancy, delicate humor, a true poetic imagination, an earnest love for what is true and genuine in character. Let him stir up the gift that is in him. Practice will perfect him in artistic power.

WOMEN OF BEAUTY. By F. B. GOODRICH. Royal 8vo pp. 400. Derby & Jackson, No. 119 Nassau-street.

The Literary World has been somewhat surfeited of late years with Books on Women. There has been no lack of gallantry on the part of authors towards the *Femmes Celèbres* of History. We have seen the dear creatures "told off" in departments, catalogued in nationalities, and parcelled out in creeds. We have read of the Heroines of every country which could boast or imagine one. We have been introduced, in story and in song, to the *Women of England*. We have dozed over the *Women of the Bible*; woke up over the *Women of Israel*, and relapsed over the *Women of the East*. This last Book on Women, however, with which Mr. GOODRICH has just favored the Literary World, is in many respects calculated to attract more attention than any of the others. The title, however, though attractive enough, is a misnomer. We profess to entertain very fully the feeling of admiration and respect which Mr. GOODRICH very properly claims as the American sentiment towards the accomplished and excellent Queen of England. We can, for the sake of the conscientiousness and great ability of ISABELLA LA CATOLICA, Queen of Arragon and Castille, endeavor to forget the cruelties urged by TORQUEMADA, and not unwillingly decreed by his fanatical sovereign. But we trust we may say, without detraction from that respect or that forbearance, that neither of these personages can properly be ranked among "Women of Beauty." Mr. GOODRICH's book might, indeed, with much more propriety, have been called "A Beautiful Book about Women;" for it is a beautiful work in character, typography, and especially in the exquisite engravings with which it is profusely embellished.

The biographical comments are, comparatively speaking, brief. They could not well be otherwise, seeing that there are 19 ladies to be "disposed of" in 400 pages of large, readable type But Mr. GOODRICH has contrived, in the old Dick Tinto style, to compress into a page more varied information, historical, biographical, genealogical, scenic and classical, than it ordinarily falls within the power of authors to give in a sheet of 16 pages. His sketches of JOAN DARC, as Mr. G. shows the name should be written, MARY, Queen of Scots, and MARIE ANTOINETTE, especially, are so comprehensive as to leave nothing untold that it would be useful to know; while the history of one of the noblest and best of women—our truly illustrious countrywoman, Mrs. JUDSON,—a true tale of the saddest prose of misfortune,—has left Mr. GOODRICH's hands a poem which beatifies womanly constancy and truth, and is sanctified by its earnestness of devotion for those sacred qualities. There is no display of mawkish sensibility displayed by the author in telling the story of the humble but pains-taking missionary. He says what he has to say plainly and tersely, quite unconscious of the poetry which he was so gently and yet so effectively weaving around it.

The book professes to have selected characters from the time of SEMIRAMIS to that of EUGENIE, and it includes sketches of the lives of the following notable women: Semiramis, Penelope, Cornelia, Zenobia, Beatrice, (of Dante,) Joan Darc, Isabella, Diana de Poitiers, Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, Pocahontas, Nell Gwynne, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Marie Antoinette, the Maid of Saragossa, Ann Hazeltine Judson, Charlotte Bronté, Victoria, and Eugenie.

In his biographical sketch of VICTORIA, Queen of England, the author is enthusiastic in his admiration, without being at all fulsome in his adulation. He does not forget that he is writing of a Queen, but he describes her as though he were writing of an equally excellent woman who might be her subject. And his sketch will not be any the less admired by American readers because he has seen fit to exalt the woman for the virtues which exalt woman, rather than for the blaze and splendor which surround her position. He introduces the Queen to his readers with a picture of her early education:

> "In 1827 the Duke of YORK died, and in 1830 King GEORGE followed him; the accession of KING WILLIAM, whose two daughters were already dead, placed her next the throne. Her education was now such as would best fit her to wear the crown. Without overtasking her mental or physical energies, her instructors plied her with every species of knowledge by which a queen might profit. They read together the numerous treatises which had been written—for the most part in the Continental languages—upon the education of a princess. She was made familiar with the lives and actions of all who had conferred honor upon the human race, whether as sovereigns, statesmen, scholars, inventors, discoverers, benefactors, poets, or divines. While yet in her teens and not yet in her majority, she spoke English French and German with equal fluency; she read Italian, and translated Virgil and Horace; she was a proficient in mathematics, and showed decided talent in all branches connected with the science of numbers. Accomplishments were not neglected, and the princess danced, sang, and sketched from nature. She laid aside a portion of her pocket money, to aid her mother in gradually extinguishing the indebtedness of her father. A sound religious training lay at the base of the fabric thus reared, and VICTORIA was made to realize that as she was to reign over a nation professedly Christian, she must prove, by her private conduct and in her domestic life her right to the glorious title of Defender of the Faith."

The occasion of VICTORIA's first and sudden entrance upon her new and brilliant position is thus touchingly described:

> "At 5 o'clock in the morning, VICTORIA was informed by the Archbishop of Canterbury of the demise of her uncle, and of the vacancy upon the throne. The sovereignty of the most powerful nation of the earth lay at the feet of a girl of eighteen. That day VICTORIA entered upon public life. The grand officers of State, the Privy Councillors—a hundred or more of the highest nobility in the realm—assembled in Kensington Palace. It has been truly said that the pen and pencil have endeavored in vain to do justice to this imposing and affecting scene. The herald made his portentous announcement—'We publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Princess ALEXANDRIA VICTORIA is the only lawful and liege lady, and, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.' At these formidable words, so fraught with blessing or calamity to the fair young lady they concerned, she threw her arms round her mother's neck and wept upon her bosom. Her uncle of Sussex, the last and youngest of her father's brothers, was about to kneel and take the oath of allegiance, when she playfully but resolutely stopped him, saying, 'Do not kneel, uncle; for I am still VICTORIA, your niece.'"

The scrupulousness with which VICTORIA paid the debts of her father, (who was at one time so poor as to be unable to afford the cost of transporting his family from Germany to England,) is not so well known as it deserves to be. The author of the "Women of Beauty" thus alludes to this trait in the Queen's character:

> "One of the first measures of VICTORIA was to pay from her own privy purse the remaining debts of her father—those which she and her mother had been unable by their united economies to liquidate. The people contrasted the Queen's conscientious application of her resources with the conduct of her grandfather, GEORGE III., under similar circumstances. His father, FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, left behind him numerous obligations, not one farthing of which did GEORGE, on coming to the throne, think proper to discharge."

We believe that there is no American, and, indeed, that there are few men in the United States, who will refuse to concur heartily in the estimate which Mr. GOODRICH has formed of the character of the Queen.

> "If the Queen is loved at home, she is admired abroad. In America there exists a more profound and abiding respect for VICTORIA than perhaps for any other living person. A practical people, we recognize and appreciate the value of her example to rulers and the ruled. It is a striking commentary upon our political consistency, that we acknowledge and pay homage to virtue and merit in a hereditary sovereign, and proverbially scrutinize, with little regard to their solid qualifications, the claims of our own elective officers. Who shall reconcile our enthusiastic reverence for the virtuous administration of a woman raised to power by the accident of rank, and the constitutional levity and indifference with which we pronounce upon the fitness of those whom we are to promote to office by the exercise of our birthright?
>
> The English are unfortunate, in one respect, in their national anthem and their patriotic lyrics—they can be sung by no one but themselves. There is little in the Marseillaise which does violence to the feelings or the pride of other nations, and of late years Americans have as fervently joined in the chorus as the French—in fact, in view of certain contingencies, much more so. There is nothing in the Star-spangled Banner in which all Europe might not join; it prays only that the flag of the country may continue to float over the land where it is now acknowledged. There is but one line in the two English anthems to which we can with propriety assent. We can hardly be expected to express the desire, in melodious cadence, that Britannia may rule the waves, as we take too deep an interest in our own weak, but truly gallant navy; nor that the Queen's enemies may be "scattered," as, unfortunately, we may yet be, politically, included among them; we cannot call upon Providence to "confound the politics," or "frustrate the knavish tricks," of all nations besides Great Britain, as we might be saying a bad word for a portion of our own diplomacy; but one line we may repeat as loudly as the most loyal Englishman, and in its sentiment we may and do as heartily concur—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The engravings with which this work is embellished are beautifully executed, by some of the most distinguished artists, and we cannot imagine a more worthy Christmas present than *the Women of Beauty.*

THE TENANT-HOUSE; OR, EMBERS FROM POVERTY'S HEARTH-STONE. New-York: R. M. DE WITT.

Whatsoever woman turns up her divine nose and declares that her house is not fit to live in because ten minutes of the plumber's attention is demanded in her domicile, should be taken straightway, by her all-suffering husband, to look through a tenant-house. For the troubles that spawn in little minds, for the lack of what is elegantly termed a "sock-dologer"—a ripping, tearing grief that makes all moderate bitternesses of spirit taste sweet in comparison—there is no such sovereign remedy as a day of inspection among the tenant-houses. You never ring at the tenant-house door. It has a door, with a broken pane of glass through which most of the light enters, for it despairs of piercing the dust-covered, never-washed panes that are unbroken, but it was meant only as a dim suggestion to bad boys that the nasty alley upon which it enters is not the place for them to throw dead cats into. The main halls are all alleys, and whatever annoyances people who live in reputable houses suffer from filthy streets, the tenant-house people suffer in their horribly filthy halls. Ventilation, light, cleanliness, are things unknown in the best class of tenant-houses, while in the wretched rookeries, where thousands of still poorer families reside, to maintain the more obvious decencies of life is impossible. It is out of these forlorn tenements that Potter's Field drafts its great supply of material for the ditch. Out of them come nineteen-twentieths of the 1,142 victims of cholera infantum annually, nine-tenths of the 1,677 deaths by marasmus, as great a proportion of the 1,509 still-born, and most of the 426 small-pox murders. The dispensary physicians make seven visits here to one that the house agent makes, and the echoes of his footsteps, the inmates think, never are unheard. When the cholera comes—these are its perpetual haunts, and it is about one thing to the cramped sufferers whether the physician treats heroically or expectantly—there is one issue to them all. If our citizens shall ever rise above their suicidal horror of meddling with their own politics, begin to cherish some sentiments of humanity in a sensible way, and take measures to relieve their City of the odium of a mortality table longer than any other city's on the continent, their first essay will be to purify and make decent the homes of the poor. So soon as we put the management of our sanitary matters into the hands of medical men of reputation and character, probably one-half of the tenant-houses in the City will be pronounced nuisances incompatible with the public health, and to be abated. Landlords build mammoth coffins, and rent them at rates that are small in the items, but exorbitant in the aggregate, because they pay a larger per cent. than decent houses. But with health wardens frequently thrusting their orders to abate into their faces, houses fit to live in would soon become the better property. It is very well for philanthropists to erect model lodging-houses to let on reasonable and unprofitable terms, but it is an up-hill work, and not practicable on any large scale. The quickest method of reform is to tap the pockets of the Shylocks.

Very little attention has hitherto been given to this most important subject. Two years ago the New-York Legislature appointed a Special Committee to examine the manner of construction and mode of life in the New-York tenant-houses. The Committee took ample time for its investigation, and at the next session of the Legislature made a bulky report. It was understood that the author of the report was Mr. A. J. DUGANNE, who was Secretary of the Committee. Though his legislative connection with the subject has ended, Mr. DUGANNE does not stop meditating the impressive scenes revealed on his tour of inspection, and, as the result of his study, has just produced the series of sketches which make up the book whose title stands at the head of this notice. In it he attempts to illustrate, by fictitious examples, the sad realities of life among the tenement population. The incidents are only fictitious, however, so far as names are concerned. He has done his work carefully, in the right spirit and with ability. His moral tone has the indorsement of nearly a score of our most prominent clergymen. He always writes grammatically and only too rhetorically, rather straining a point sometimes for effect. The volume is neatly brought out in the style which three years ago was very common, and has the appearance of the books of which there used to be sold fabulous editions, by publishers who say, ever since, that they would as soon publish a volume of logarithms as a novel with the expectation of making a large sale. But Mr. DUGANNE's book is well timed. It calls attention to a nuisance which has always been beyond our reach until now. On the 7th of December certain Aldermen are to be elected, who, with Mayor TIEMANN, are to appoint a head for the Health Department of the metropolis. If the right Aldermen are elected, a competent medical man will be selected for that post, and he, with the Deputies of his own selection, will have the whole question of tenant-houses or tenant coffins devolving upon his hands for immediate settlement. Intelligent voters only need to be reminded how much the morals of community depend upon the kind of influences that surround them in the sacred spots, however humble, rude or deadly, that they call their homes.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Lord Derby's Speech—Political Speculations—Mr. Bright and Mr. Disraeli—Personal Anecdotes—The Ionian Islands—Government Patronage, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

Lord DERBY's speech at the Mansion House on Tuesday last continues to be a leading topic of conjecture and discussion in all circles. His reception was most flattering by the varied assembly, and, whatever his intentions were, he played his part well. His countenance during the Paul Pry speech of the bumptious Lord Mayor was a perfect comedy. There could not have been a more ill-conceived and ill-executed deviation from the established laws of neutrality, which had been observed time out of mind at the public banquets of the city, than his civic Lordship's lecture addressed to the Prime Minister on Parliamentary Reform; and everybody present, whatever might be his opinions, enjoyed the quiet but contemptuous snubbing he received, when the haughty, and at the same time humorous, Minister came to reply. Curious as people are to know what the existing Government mean to do about Reform, a unanimous feeling prevailed throughout the Egyptian Hall, in which the municipal banquet was given, that even if the Premier could tell what his measure next session was to be, he ought not; and his point-blank refusal to satisfy the vulgar inquisitoriness of his host excited no little merriment among all present.

Now that the laugh is over, however, and people have leisure to weigh what Lord DERBY did actually say, a very general impression seems to prevail that he has at length distinctly committed himself and his colleagues to a large measure of electoral change. As an old tactician he would never have had the folly to talk as he did of the cabinet being actually "engaged in maturing the details of political as well as social and financial measures of improvement," to be laid before Parliament in February next, which, "while in harmony with existing institutions, would be found to leave a lasting impress upon them." All the world believes, whatever their likings or dislikings may be, that the Derbyite cabinet has made up its mind to play boldly for popular favor in the coming struggle for reform, and all that one hears in private tends to confirm that impression. Alderman WIRE, the present chief magistrate of London, is a solicitor, formerly in good practice, and who, by the profession of ultra-liberal sentiments, has for some years maintained a position of notoriety rather than influence in the City. He has made one or two attempts to get into Parliament, but they have not resulted in much promise of success. He is a dissenter, and particularly obnoxious to both high and low church, on account of his carping and splenetic tone wherever the establishment is mentioned. I need hardly say that as political and social influence is now distributed in this country, any public man adopting a line of acrimonious sectarianism, whatever be his talent or sincerity, must prepare to have all he does or offers to do discounted at heavy rates by the public in general.

Nothing contributes more to lessen the weight and the width of Mr. BRIGHT's political influence than the fanatical temper he so frequently indulges in when speaking of the Anglican prelacy and priesthood. I was once standing near him below the bar of the House of Lords, when I perceived his gaze steadily fixed on the Bench of Bishops, none of whom had taken any part in the debate. After a few minutes he gave a low, inarticulate groan, still keeping his eyes riveted on the lawn sleeves. "What is the matter," I said, touching him on the shoulder. "Ah," he replied, in a deep voice, "you don't know what I feel when I look at those fellows sitting there." There is many a man who would heartily go with him in relieving their spiritual Lordships from attendance in a place which, legislatively speaking, they certainly do not in general adorn, who would not participate in Mr. BRIGHT's polemical aversion to their creed, or his political animosity to their order. It is, unhappily, but too true indeed, that save on rare occasions, the majority of the Episcopal Bench have proved themselves the passive instruments of maintaining public abuses and the humble waiters upon Court favor. Considering, however, the 6,000 Parson-power which they represent and govern, it is not easy to see how the cause of electoral reform was to be advanced by Mr. BRIGHT's fling in his speech at Birmingham, "At the adulterous connection between Church and State." I very much incline to think that his subsequent undertaking to introduce "a People's Reform bill," is meant rather as a threat than a promise to be practically fulfilled. I am firmly persuaded that all he wishes at present to accomplish is to prevent either Whigs or Tories carrying any bill this year, in the hope that the waters of popular demand may rise higher when dammed up by disappointment, and also that no more thorough-going Ministry may be in power twelve months hence. We shall see.

An amusing instance of DISRAELI's inveterate habit of irony and quizzing came within my own knowledge lately, in connection with the honorable and eloquent Quaker's name. A gentleman of the Whig Party who has inherited a large fortune, made by his father in trade, met the Chancellor of the Exchequer in company, and amongst other topics of casual observation, expressed a fear that Mr. BRIGHT's health was not perfectly restored, and that he would never be able to gratify his ambition for office on account of the wear and tear of work it would entail. DISRAELI, with ineffable gravity, replied, "I fear not; but the truth is these clever men, sprung from the counting-house or the factory, are not, as you know, equal to the strain of public life—they have not the real fibre in them, my dear Sir." My simple-minded friend who told me the story himself, could only see in his merciless *persiflage*, an additional proof of what he called marvelous impudence and forgetfulness of the pit whence Dizzy himself had been digged and it was not, of course, my business to undeceive him.

The diplomatic world has not yet done rubbing its hands and making merry at the sharp turn suddenly taken by the French Emperor on our Government regarding indentured immigrants to the French Colonies. His letter addressed to his cousin LOUIS NAPOLEON JEROME, as Colonial Minister, is a masterpiece in its way of Buonapartian Jesuitism. As you object to my taking negroes from Africa, pray let me have Coolies instead from Madras and Bengal: you find them answer well in Mauritius, so of course they will do in Reunion and Bourbon: meanwhile, let us suspend our importations from Africa into the Colonies, lest the ill-informed should imagine that I am indifferent to the rights of man; but as to what I may choose to do, if England will not supply me with Hindoo laborers, my mind is by no means settled or my opinion made up. Here is a fix for Lord MALMESBURY. Two years ago LOUIS NAPOLEON formally asked our leave to help the French colonists to as much indentured labor as they required from India: the Palmerston Cabinet looked carefully into the matter, satisfied themselves that it would be only a new Slave-trade in disguise, and unequivocally refused to comply. Putting the rights of the question wholly aside, the fact of their recorded refusal (for fact I know it to be, though as yet it has not been made public, that I am aware,) renders it almost impossible for the present Administration to entertain the matter. All that has lately occurred regarding this embarrassing subject with Portugal and Spain renders the perplexity still greater. Lord PALMERSTON is preparing, I am told, elaborately the elements of a grand explosion against the policy of ministers on the entire Slavery question; and strange as it may doubtless seem to many of your readers, believe that he may do incalculable mischief by recklessly playing off the indiscriminating zeal of the philanthropists and Exeter Hall folks amongst us, against the legal and equitable rights of independent nations. Meanwhile, he and Lord CLARENDON are gone to be the guests of their Imperial friend at Compiégne, where a brilliant circle, half French half English, are assembled. It is much commented on that two British statesmen, professing to be liberal, should be the special guests of the Emperor on the eve of his insane prosecution of M. MONTALEMBERT. There is in England but one sentiment, that of disgust and indignation at the spirit of mediæval tyranny displayed in his criminal proceedings against such a man.

A little fuss has been made here, chiefly by the other foreign legations, at the Tricolor Flag being constantly kept flying on the summit of the French Embassy at Albert Gate, Knightsbridge. The house stands in one of the most prominent positions in the West End of London. It was formerly the residence of Mr. GEORGE HUDSON, of railway notoriety, and, from its disproportionate size, compared with the moderate edifices near it, it was nicknamed Malta; while an equally lofty and isolated mansion on the other side of the way obtained the *soubriquet* of Gibraltar. These huge mansions overlook the well-known ride in Hyde Park, on the verge of which they stand; and between them pours every afternoon in the season the full tide of fastidiousness and fashion, while along the Knightsbridge-road a ceaseless crowd may be seen passing at every hour of the day. It was peculiarly easy, therefore, to get up a murmur at the somewhat schoolboyish display of the Imperial colors at this curious confluence of business and idleness. The Foreign Office was induced, in consequence, to make certain representations on the subject, and it is now stated that the obtrusive *oriflamme* will in future only be displayed on certain *fête* days of the Empire. The circumstance would hardly be worth mentioning, but that it may serve like the tiny vein at the wrist to indicate how much of feverish irritation there is lurking in the system.

Two dispatches of a highly confidential nature have seen the light this morning in the columns of the *Daily News*, to which no little attention is likely to be directed, especially as they tend to reveal the real cause of Mr. GLADSTONE's mission to the Ionian Islands. They are in the nature of secret communications from the Lord High Commissioner, Sir JOHN YOUNG, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and they recommend with an earnestness not to be mistaken the voluntary and peaceful transfer of five out of the seven islands to the kingdom of Greece, in compliance with the anxious desire of their inhabitants. The history of the British Protectorate, since 1815, is given in a leading article of the same journal, which has always advocated the rights of these hardly-used and consequently deeply discontented communities. Looking at the hopeless condition of the Porte, and the imminent danger of another fearful struggle in the Levant, it cannot be wondered that the statesman of Western Europe should desire while there is time to try what may be done to conciliate and to strengthen the Greeks, the only race which possesses the traditions or the elements of political civilization. Corfu and its tributary Paxo, it is proposed by Sir JOHN YOUNG, should still be retained by Great Britain, with the same view and in the same policy as Malta. Very large sums have been expended during the last twenty years upon fortifications there; and as a *point d'appui* in case of war their possession would no doubt be of considerable moment. I have reason, however, for thinking that the French Government is very likely to object to the proposed transfer, while the suspicion that it may indirectly contribute to the promotion of Russian designs will be sure to engage a considerable party in Austria and in England in opposition to it. After the confessions, however, now published, of utter hopelessness of contenting or conciliating the people of Cephalonia, Zante, Cerigo, Ithaca and Santa Maura to British rule, it will be a miserable affair if we seek to retain them in vassalage, without even the wretched compensation of knowing that they yield enough taxes to pay for their political keep.

I alluded, in my last, to some curious illustrations of the way in which patronage is dispensed in high places here. An amusing story is told of the present Lord Chancellor, who, though himself unspoiled by his elevation, begins to suffer in popularity from the faults of others, and more especially from the ridiculous airs which certain members of his family give themselves. The keeper of the Great Seal has upwards of three hundred benefices in his gift. Many of these are very small, but others are endowed with very respectable incomes. As may be supposed, each successive Chancellor is worried to death with applications, not one in twenty of which it would be possible for him to satisfy. For the first three months Lord CHELMSFORD's love of popularity, coupled with his genuine good nature, induced him to send considerate and oftentimes explanatory replies to the letters of clerical tormentors. But finding the Plague of Parsons did not abate, and that every son, nephew and cousin in holy orders, of every acquaintance he ever had when he was in the Navy, or afterwards at the Bar, seemed resolved to establish intimate relations with him by means of correspondence, he made up his mind, in a moment of despair, that he would not confer a living on any representative of any friend of his youth, and that he would cause such, his inexorable determination in matters ecclesiastical, to be sternly communicated to all whom it might concern. Great was the dismay, and grievous the reproaches caused by this *l'ordre impitoyable*; but the sprightly ambition of some cunning curates did not die with despair. While Lord CHELMSFORD was enjoying the Autumnal breezes at Brighton, a young gentleman of fascinating voice, aspect, and address, who had felt himself called to the ministry, but whom no undiscerning bishop seemed likely to call to the receipt of pastoral custom, wended his listless way towards that great marine loitering-place of wealth, and rank, and fashion. He had not been at Brighton very long when he ascertained that it was the Chancellor's habit to frequent a church of which a friend of his was chaplain. Without communicating his discovery to his reverend acquaintance, he offered obligingly to take for him occasionally part of his duty. The unconscious chaplain, glad to be relieved for a Sunday or two, gratefully accepted the office, and his accomplished substitute got up an amazingly powerful discourse for the following Sunday. The great man came as usual, and was much impressed by the eloquence and earnestness of the young apostle. The day after, a mutual friend delighted him with the tidings that, having thrown himself in the Chancellor's way, he had been asked by his lordship the name of the youthful *Boanerges*, and that he had obtained leave to present him. Then, but not till then, the astute preacher let drop enough of his family history to inform Lord CHELMSFORD that his father and he had been messmates in the West Indies half a century ago. Believing that his new favorite had not infringed his admonetary rule, he assured him of the interest he took in his advancement, and promised to provide for him.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Municipal Nominations—The Committee of Sixty—Thanksgiving—Hebrew Indignation Meeting—New Banks—Land Sale—Religious Revival—Local Egotism—New Paper—New-Hampshire—Mr. Seward—Snow, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

We are having our municipal affairs getting themselves into some sort of shape, and hope to have everything straight by election day, a fortnight hence. Some people will be straightened out by that time, at all events, whose minds are in a desperately crooked condition at this present writing. Lincoln stock is rather looking up. The "Committee of Sixty"—33 persons in all—have graciously been pleased to work up a ticket for Aldermen, consisting mostly of Hunker Democrats. Why the people should pay any regard to the doings of this utterly irresponsible body—which is composed of respectable gentlemen, no doubt, but who are of no particular account socially or politically—is a mystery. Perhaps they like to be led about, controlled and directed; and if so, the "Committee of Sixty" might, I suppose, as well hold the whip as others. They are a kind of clique, and their motives are said to be just as base as those which prompt the action of political committees. There are excellent pickings in the City Government, and perhaps stealings are not altogether unknown, though when respectable people steal here, they are required not to allow their left hands to know what their right hands have been doing. Of the ticket thus presented, eight of the candidates are members of the present Board; and I do not exaggerate when I say that a more utterly worthless set than the present Board of Aldermen was never yet assembled, numbers considered. It is a regular wooden Board, and hornbeam at that. The Mayor has found them more heavy than tons of lead. He is a well-meaning man, and, with good associates, would have made a useful magistrate; but, with such fellows around him, he has had no opportunity to do justice either to himself or to his constituents.

Mayor LINCOLN is the candidate of this clique, and the common opinion is, that he will be reëlected, and by a good majority. If he should be, it will be owing less to any strength of his immediate supporters than to the belief that his intentions are good, and to the aversion of the mass of the people to change.

The Know-Nothings are doing something with reference to the election, but their time is up. As a party they have no existence, and the flunkey-like subserviency of many of their number to the Democrats at the late State Congressional election put the party through an eviscerating process that has left it utterly without power or respect. They will be swallowed by the Democrats, who will find them very hard to digest.

Mr. QUINCY has expressed his willingness to accept the Temperance nomination, provided it shall not be to the prejudice of the Republicans. The Temperance men will decide upon their conduct on the 1st of December.

Thanksgiving passed off with us very well, and the moss-grown holiday seems to be as popular in this quarter as it ever was, contrary to the idea of those who believe it to be foreign to modern modes of thought. It is certainly somewhat differently observed from what it was even within my remembrance, but I can't agree with those gloomy-minded persons who think the change is for the worse. Were it worth while, I think it would be proved that the balance of change is for the better. Perhaps there never has been a greater return home to New-England for this holiday than was seen this year.

Our Jewish people have held a meeting concerning the recent outrage at Bologna. The meeting was well attended, and the expression of opinion decided. The theft of the child is an outrage of the worst kind, and shows that there are men in the old Church ready to go as far as did their predecessors of the old days, when the Inquisition was a great fact, and a very disagreeable one, too.

There will be considerable banking business before the next Legislature; some banks will ask for the right to increase their capital, and probably there will be petitions for new banks. New insurance companies, too, will be formed, and need only legislative action to go into operation. Insurance has been a most profitable business, and it is thought the rates should come down.

One of the banks that is to be created is to have the title of the *Pawners'* Bank; what the title means I do not know. The *Pawnees*, I should say, are in a much better condition to ask for a bank than the *Pawners*. The former do a good business here, but the latter have not much surplus capital.

The hull of the new sloop-of-war *Hartford*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, makes a very neat appearance, and promises well for the vessel when she shall have been fitted for sea. Lying, as the hull does, near to that of the *Colorado*, and not far from the flag-ship, the *Ohio*, it looks small, though really it is of good size.

The Metropolitan Railroad Company have sold 250,000 feet of land, on Tremont-street, and adjoining the piano-forte manufactory of the Chickerings, for 25 cents a foot, having purchased it of the city in 1856 at 15 cents. The profit is a good one, but I should not think the price paid very large. It certainly is not above that which has been paid in places in the vicinity.

They are reducing wages at Lowell; in some instances the reduction is equal to 25 per cent. This don't seem much like the restoration of good times.

I heard a good story, the other day, which shows the force of local egotism. Two gentlemen were discussing the merits of English writers, when one of them said MACAULAY was the greatest of English historians. "How?" said the other—"Harvard College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on HALLAM, but not on MACAULAY!" As if *that* settled the question, as no doubt it does in the opinion of some people.

Mr. GUILD, late of the *Daily Traveller*, will commence the publication of a new commercial paper here about the 1st of January, 1859, to be called, I believe, the *Bulletin*. Knowing him to be peculiarly well qualified to conduct such a journal, I am confident that he will succeed. We need such a paper, and the circumstances under which this will be commenced warrants the belief that it will succeed in every sense. It will be published weekly, and of the size of our leading daily evening papers. It will be a first-class journal.

The Democrats have won a victory in Portsmouth, N. H., electing Mr. MORRISON Mayor by 139 majority. The victor's vote is only five more than the Republicans had in the city at the last State election. There's a Navy-yard at Portsmouth, and some think that's the cause of the victory; but Portsmouth is a steady old conservative place, and don't give in its adhesion to new ideas in a hurry. It is a fine city, but the people are slow, Sir. A Republican told me he supposed they had got down as far as the Battle of New-Orleans and the Treaty of Ghent—but he was bilious over the defeat. To balance Portsmouth, Dover, a lively manufacturing town, has put in a handsome Republican victory, with a majority of 413—a gain on last year.

Mr. BURKE's paper, the Concord *Standard*, says the firing in that town, in honor of Mr. DOUGLAS' success, was not the work of Democrats generally, but of gentlemen who are hostile to the Buchanan Administration, some of whom it names. This is a flat contradiction of what Col. GEORGE has said on the subject.

Our Congressmen are packing up in order that they may pack off to Washington. General WILSON will leave on Wednesday, Dec. 1, and no doubt in the usual good spirits of successful gentlemen. He looks rosy as an Englishman who has never been out of his green and moist island. He would make a very good member of the House of Peers, so far as looks are concerned, but he would be more at home in the Commons. He's booked for a six years' go in the Senate from March next, unless he should be caught and made a President of in '60,—which I hope will be his luck, as I mean to ask him for a good berth in that event in the Custom-house or elsewhere. I don't think he could refuse me, and it is best to be early in the field, as he'll have heaps of friends after his nomination.

THEODORE PARKER is ill again, in consequence of imprudent exertions in getting hurriedly onto a Railway train. He was to have lectured in the Fraternity Course to-morrow evening, but will have a good substitute in Mr. GIDDINGS. Mr. PARKER, I fear, is too careless and too hard-working to live long.

I have read a letter written by Mr. DOUGLAS to a gentleman in this State, in which the victorious Senator speaks with much sense and spirit. "Whatever may be the result in other States," he says, "the Democracy of Illinois will always be found faithful to the principles and organization of the party. If wise and patriotic counsels now prevail, the Democracy of the Union have a bright future." The letter was written in reply to one of congratulation from a distinguished Massachusetts Democrat, who has always been a staunch supporter of the Illinoisan.

The attacks that have been made on Mr. SEWARD, because of his Rome and Rochester speeches, are having a good effect on that gentleman's prospects here. Those who thought he had been making some truculent assault on the Union, and demanding that it should be dissolved, and served up in slaveholder's sauce, are astonished on reading his Rome speech to find it a moderate and concise statement of the true nature of the contest that now divides the country, and differing from other men's speeches only in its superior ability and luminous clearness. Would it be anything strange if Mr. SEWARD were fairly abused into the Presidential chair, as has been the fortune of other eminent men? The fact that Mr. SEWARD, in mentioning the leaders of the Republicans in different States, should have named WILSON and ADAMS of Massachusetts, omitting all mention of and reference to Governor BANKS, has excited some comment here. I understand that, in some remarks he made at the "Waltham Banquet," last week, Governor BANKS spoke very handsomely of Mr. SEWARD, in connection with the Presidential nomination of the Republicans.

We had a snow-storm yesterday, commencing about 2 P. M., and lasting till this morning; but though considerable snow fell, particularly in town, there is no sleighing to speak of. The weather is pleasant, and we close November very comfortably.

The furniture of the Nahant House has been sent to New-York, and it is said that the house will not be opened again. I suspect that seaside houses have done their best, and that it will be years before they will be very profitable again.

THYME.

G. F. M. and his Paraguay Communication.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the TIMES of the 25th instant, in the course of an editorial article commenting upon the Paraguay communication of "G. F. M." to the London *Daily News*, you made the following remarks:

"We yesterday published a letter signed 'G. F. M.' and taken from the London *News*, which purported to have been written by an ex-officer in the English service, and to give a correct version of the causes that led to the attack on the *Water Witch*.

Now, apart from the respectability of the journal in which this letter appears, we happen to have the best reason for believing its author to be what he professes himself, an impartial and credible witness to the facts he sets forth. And we must, therefore, ask for his statements the very grave consideration of the public."

When you vouchsafed this strong editorial indorsement to G. F. M., you probably regarded him merely as an old officer of the British Naval service, and as a some-time resident of Paraguay. Had you been aware, however, that he was also an active officer of LOPEZ' navy, you might have been inclined to doubt his entire impartiality and unimpeachable credibility. From the little he says about himself in his communication, persons who are *au fait* in the affairs of the Rio de la Plata will have no difficulty in recognizing in G. F. M. the Commander of the Paraguayan, English-built, war-steamer *Tacuari*; and as this vessel did not arrive in Paraguay until after the expulsion of all the American citizens, Captain G. F. M. could not be a "*witness* to the facts he sets forth" about Mr. HOPKINS and the Commercial Company. It is notorious, also, that the *Tacuari* arrived off the fort of Itapiru after the attack on the *Water Witch* was over and the American vessel had retired; so Captain G. F. M. was not a *witness* of that affair either, and can only speak from information and belief. Hearsay testimony, you know, is always ruled out of Court as inadmissable, even when the witness is otherwise reliable; but when it is added that Captain G. F. M. entertained a strong personal dislike to Mr. HOPKINS on account of the sharp steamboat competition that was maintained between the *Tacuari* and the American steamer *Asuncion*, the motives for his simultaneous communication to all the London papers will be sufficiently apparent, and, I humbly contend, must deprive him of all claim to be considered "an impartial and credible witness" in the case.

Under any circumstances, do you not think it rather a stretch of international courtesy to value the unsupported assertions of one Englishman—even if he be an ex-naval officer and long a resident of Paraguay—above the sworn affidavits of thirteen American citizens and the official reports of an American acting naval officer and two American consuls, to say nothing of the well-substantiated memorial of the merchants of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company? These witnesses on the American side are fully as respectable as your solitary Englishman—even if they cannot be regarded as disinterested. But when you consider that "G. F. M." was, and probably is yet, in LOPEZ' service; that he was not an eye-witness to any of the difficulties between LOPEZ and the Americans; that, from his position while in Paraguay, he must have received all his information from LOPEZ himself; that his sympathies with his employer and his personal interest would lead him to color the case for LOPEZ; that he had a strong personal pique against Mr. HOPKINS to gratify; and that the simultaneous appearance of his communication in all the London paper suggests the idea that it was inserted at so much a line—as such things are sometimes done in the United States; certainly, if you are yourself unprejudiced, you cannot do less than cancel the editorial indorsement by which you lent importance to the very wild statements of Captain G. F. M.

The "irregular" system of navigation pursued by Capt. G. F. M. in his strong ship, the *Tacuari*, created an apprehension that it was his intention *accidentally* to run down the slightly-built river boat *Asuncion*. Rumors to that effect circulated in Buenos Ayres, and he did not contradict them. Two or three narrow escapes from collision between the vessels—the fault of the management of the *Tacuari*—confirmed the reports, and caused an intimation to Capt. G. F. M. that if he did not exercise more care, means more effectual than agreeable to him would be taken to make him do so. Hence his animosity to Mr. HOPKINS. The *Tacuari* has acquired quite a reputation for running into other vessels. Last year she came into collision with the French steamer *Bisson*, while that ship was lying at her anchors; and only a few months ago she cut down the English steamer *Little Valley*, sinking her in fifteen minutes. So you see, but for the timely warning given to Capt. G. F. M. a collision with the *Asuncion* might have increased very considerably the claim of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company against President LOPEZ. I trust that you will give this communication as prominent a notice as you did that of Capt. G. F. M. His assertions differ in no material point from those of the *Semanario* of Asuncion, published in 1854-5; and I can assure you that they are incorrect throughout. I know this to be so; for during the greater part of the troubles I was in Paraguay, and had the advantage over G. F. M. that I was an EYE WITNESS.

A Peerage for Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed, in one of your late issues, an article containing some very fair objections against Lord BURY's advice to introduce an aristocracy into Canada. It was only a few days before that, in reading a speech delivered in the House of Commons by the celebrated Fox, I met with some similar objections. Your case is clear enough without the authority of Fox, but it may as well be given. He says:

"Without entering into the question whether hereditary honors are in themselves an advantage or an evil, the point which the House has now to consider is whether there is anything in them so peculiarly advantageous as to incline us to introduce them into a country where they are unknown, and by such means distinguish Canada from all the other colonies of the New World. In countries where they make a part of the constitution, it is not wise to destroy them, but it is a very different matter to give them birth and life in a country where they at present do not exist. It is impossible to account for such an attempt, except on the principle that, as Canada was formerly a French colony, there might be an opportunity of reviving those titles of honor, the extinction of which some gentlemen so much deplore, and of reviving in the breast that principle of chivalry which has fallen into disgrace in a neighboring country. Are those red and blue ribbons, which have lost their lustre in the Old World, again to shine forth in the New? What can be so absurd as to introduce hereditary honors in the New World, where they are so much the object of undisguised aversion?"

Yours,
SUBSCRIBER.

Letter from President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to be present, on the 25th inst., at the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne; and I regret that the pressure of public affairs, at a period near the meeting of Congress, renders it impossible that I should enjoy this privilege.

Every patriot must rejoice whilst reflecting upon the unparalleled progress of our country within the last century. What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort, far beyond the western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous, commercial, and manufacturing city, sending its productions to large and prosperous sovereign States still farther west, whose territories were then a vast unexplored, and silent wilderness.

From the stand-point at which we have arrived the anxious patriot cannot fail, whilst reviewing the past, to cast a glance into the future and to speculate upon what may be the condition of our beloved country when your posterity shall assemble to celebrate the second centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. Shall our *whole* country then compose one united nation, more populous, powerful and free than any other which has ever existed? Or will the Confederacy have been rent asunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that ere the next celebration all the fragments, exhausted by intermediate conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and over-shadowing Despotism?

These questions will, I firmly believe, under the Providence of God, be virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservation of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and this once gone, all is lost. I regret to say that the present omens are far from propitious. In the last age of the Republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word *Disunion*. Times have since sadly changed, and now disunion is freely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils, real or imaginary, which if left to themselves would speedily vanish away in the progress of events.

Our revolutionary fathers have passed away, and the generation next after them who were inspired by their personal counsel and example have nearly all disappeared. The present generation, deprived of these lights, must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their posterity. Let them cherish the Union in their heart of hearts; let them resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bonds; let the citizens of different States cultivate feelings of kindness and forbearance towards each other; and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have inherited it from their forefathers—and all will then be well for our country in future times.

I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in referring to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves, were divided into political parties, which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A democratic Republic, all agree, cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, there is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty which must cause it to wither and to die.

Praying Almighty God that your remote posterity may continue, century after century for ages yet to come, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Capture of Fort Duquesne in peace and prosperity, under the protecting banner of the Constitution and the Union, I remain, very respectfully, your friend.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A HATER OF CRINOLINE.—A Liverpool paper says: A strange case, originating in the wearing of crinoline, was brought before the Liverpool Police Court on Saturday. Two young ladies, the daughters of wealthy parents, in company with their governess were proceeding along the Prince's Park, New Road, on Friday afternoon, when a young man, said to be well connected, came up to them, and after a few impertinent observations in reference to their crinoline, seized the ladies' petticoats, and cut through their underclothes, and a handsome netted crinoline, tearing the latter habiliment completely off. He then ran away, but was afterwards taken into custody, and lodged in Bridewell. It appears the man labors under a monomania, or a sort of vindictive feeling against crinoline; and, on the application of his solicitor, he was admitted to bail until Wednesday next, when the case will be fully gone into.

At Berlin, M. Veit, a well-known bookseller of the Jewish persuasion, has been selected by the Liberal Party as one of their candidates for a place in the Assembly.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Dec. 1.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

Alexander Smith et al. vs. *Alvin Higgins, et al.*—The Court was occupied all day, and probably will be for several days to come, with the trial of this case, which was commenced yesterday. The plaintiff to-day put in evidence his patent, and after making out his *prima facie* case both on the questions of the patent, and the infringement by the defendants, proceeded to prove his damages, which are laid at $20,000. The plaintiff then rested his case, and Mr. Gifford proceeded to open the case for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Terry vs. *Nelson.*—The defendant gave a letter of recommendation to one Henry Saal, requesting the plaintiff to sell goods to Saal, and stating that not only was Saal good, but that he, the defendant, would himself be good for the debt which Saal should thus incur. Pursuant to this letter, the plaintiff sold Saal a bill of goods to the amount of $262 31, taking his note at six months therefor. Said note was paid. Afterwards plaintiff held a conversation with defendant, in which the letter was mentioned, and defendant expressed his satisfaction that plaintiff had trusted Saal. Said he was an honest man, and good for a much larger amount, and that he hoped he (the plaintiff) would continue to sell him goods on credit. Plaintiff accordingly sold Saal another bill to the amount of $200, to recover which this action is brought against Nelson, the defendant. The Court ruled that the letter of credit covered the first transaction only, viz.: the bill of $262 31, the note given for which was paid by Saal; and that any further agreement on the part of Nelson to be liable for Saal's purchases must be in writing, with consideration expressed, as required by the statute of frauds. An attempt was made by the plaintiff's counsel to hold the defendant on another ground, viz.: that he was guilty of fraud by representing Saal as good, when he knew that he was not. Objection was made that the complaint was upon contract, and was not sound in damages as for a tort, which view of the case was favored by the Court, inasmuch as the complaint did not allege that the defendant's statements in regard to Saal's responsibility were willfully false. The plaintiff's counsel then proposed to amend the complaint, but permission was refused, for the reason that Courts will not allow amendments which change the whole nature of the action. The Judge, however, allowed the plaintiff's counsel to give evidence for the purpose of showing fraud. Such evidence to be received subject to the defendant's exceptions. But the evidence thus offered did not, in the opinion of the Court, sustain the allegation of willful fraud, and the complaint was dismissed.

Before Judge Mullin.

Richard Warren et al. vs. *Abraham Maybin and James Maybin.*—This is a case which has been pending a number of years, and has been tried once before. The action is on a promissory note, dated 9th May, 1851, at four months, for $4,000, made by James McCauley, of Philadelphia, and accepted by the defendants.

It appeared that, at the time of the transaction, the plaintiff, a broker in merchandise in this City, received sundry consignments of goods from McCauley, on which advances were made. The times were tight, and the note was given to the plaintiff as collateral security. One month before the note became due, McCauley wrote to the plaintiff not to sell the goods at the then state of the market. This order was disregarded, and the goods were sold at a sacrifice one month before the note became due. The note at maturity was not paid.

The case was tried before Judge Mitchell in 1854, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant. A motion for a new trial was argued before a Judge at Special Term, and the motion denied. The case was then carried up on a bill of exceptions to the General Term, whereupon the judgment of the Special Term was reversed, and a new trial was ordered. The case went to the Jury late in the afternoon.

Authentic News from the Pike's Peak Gold Region.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following: Messrs. A. FRENCH, JOSEPH BRADT, WM. HARTLEY, T. C. DICKERSON and WM. SMITH, arrived in this city on yesterday, direct from Pike's Peak gold diggings. They left the mines Oct. 1, in company of fourteen persons, nine of whom remained at Lawrence, K. T. They are a portion of a company of forty-nine men, which was organized under the auspices of the citizens of Lawrence, for the purpose of prospecting in the Pike's Peak region, information of the discovery of gold in that section having been brought into the town by a party of friendly Indians. The different trains numbered collectively about five hundred men, with one hundred and fifty-seven wagons. The stock was in good condition, and, with the exception of the loss of a few cattle by one party, no accident had happened to any one of the trains. The emigrants were in fine spirits on being informed concerning the true condition of the mines, for the various indirect reports received along the route had somewhat dampened their ardor. About an equal number of emigrants were reported on the southern road.

Our informant states that there are, at present, about fifteen hundred persons in the mines, composed principally of Americans. There are a number of Mexicans and a few Indians. Yankee enterprise has already begun to manifest itself in the founding of two towns—one, St. Charles, situated at the mouth of Cherry Creek, and the other, Montano, about eight miles above the former. Buildings are going up rapidly. Provisions, though not superabundant, are sufficient to supply the immediate wants of the miners, and no very great suffering for want of food or protection during the coming Winter is apprehended.

Our informant says the general impression among miners is, that extensive deposits will be found throughout the mountains. The best diggings are located a short distance above the mouth of Cherry Creek, where six men can make from forty to fifty dollars per day. The mining implements are the pick, shovel and pan. Washings average about ten cents per pan, though our informant has known as much as four dollars to be obtained from one panfull of sand. It takes from four to five minutes to wash a panfull. In the regular mines, the "dust" is found from two to six feet below the surface among gravel and boulders. Reports have been started that the ore is to be found in lumps, but this, Mr. FRENCH says, is an erroneous idea, it being seldom or never found in larger grains than those the size of No. 8 shot beaten flat. He has some beautiful specimens of dust in vials, which appears as rich as any California gold we ever saw.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	87		87
Flour, bbls	—	2,564	3,755	6,329
Wheat, bushels	—		1,100	1,100
Provisions, pkgs	—	1,566	75	1,641
Whisky, bbls	—	276	—	276

There were no arrivals down the Hudson River.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at former prices. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 87½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of small lots of Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; Rio at 11c.@11½c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Coffee in New-York Dec. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	—	1,913
Ceylon, bags	580	—
Costa Rica, bags	—	98
Jamaica, bags	—	100
Java, bags	575	9,774
Java, mats	6,545	41,809
Laguayra, bags	371	800
Manila, bags	—	482
Maracaibo, bags	4,975	3,460
Rio, bags	104,922	15,830
Savanilla, bags	—	550
St. Domingo, bags	—	1,550
Total pkgs	117,968	76,366

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales at uniform prices. Middling Upland at 12¼c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c., ₱ lb.

FISH—The leading kinds are in moderate request and are quoted steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is inactive for State and Western flour; and prices favor buyers; sales 7,800 bbls.:

Standard Superfine State	4 20@ 4 45
Standard Extra State	4 65@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian continues quiet at old rates; sales 370 bbls., at $5@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is heavy and languid; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@$4 15 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 37½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bxs. Raisins, including Layer at $2 55@$2 60, and Bunch at $2 05 ₱ whole bx.; 450 bxs. Malaga Lemons at $4; also, by auction, 200 bxs. slightly damaged Layer Raisins at $2 37½; 1,000 bxs. do. do., Bunch do. at $1 85@$1 90; 105 cases Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy pkgs., at 18c.@33c., and 200 bbls. do. do. at 8¼c.@8½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand is restricted; sales 7,600 bushels, including ordinary to fair White Western, at 20c.@28c.; Mixed do. $1 15; Prime White Kentucky at $1 45; fair to Prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 40; good Red Southern at $1 22@$1 25; and poor mixed Southern at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, mainly on speculation, at, however, languid rates; sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels at 74c.@75c. for mixed Western, chiefly in store; and 75c. for a small lot of new crop Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet stiffly held at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair demand at full prices; sales 6,300 bushels,—including good ordinary State at 78c.; and very choice Canada at 93c. ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant; Western, 51½c.@53c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales, to-day: 7,000 Orinoco at 24½c. ₱ lb., 7 months' credit.

IRON—Sales: 120 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$26 ton, usual credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 95 bbls. new-crop New-Orleans at 40c.@42c., ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	4,252	3,415
Clayed Cuba, hhds	1,795	583
Porto Rico, hhds	2,323	112
Total hhds	8,370	4,110
Total bbls	5,691	1,054

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair demand; including Common at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Sales: 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "Spirits Turpentine has declined since our last. The market is now steady with a moderate demand. Common Resin has slightly improved and in good demand at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Medium grades are dull. Fine is well sustained."

OILS—The inquiry is fair for the leading kinds at uniform rates. Crude whale, good to prime, at 53c.@54c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; bleached Whale at 60c.@66c., and bleached Sperm at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 60c.@61c.; Lard, 85c.@95c., ₱ gallon. Tallow at 9½c.; Palm at 9½c.@9¾c., ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and dearer. Sales 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 40@$17 50 for old Mess; $17 75@$18 for new Mess; $18 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, during March and April; and for do., deliverable during March, April and May; $18 25 for new Mess, in iron-hooped barrels; $19 for old clear; $20 25@$20 50 for new do.; $13 50@$14 for Prime; and $14 50 for uninspected do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Meats have been lightly dealt in, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in improved demand at rising prices. Sales 770 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

We are indebted to Messrs EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. for the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York Dec. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Carolina, tcs	2,259	1,903
East India, bags	3,455	—

SALT—A cargo of Bonaire was reported sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at steady prices; sales to-day 485 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; also 815 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York Dec. 1.

	1857.			1858.		
	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes
Brazil	—	—	—	—	7,000	—
Cuba	14,320	—	15,348	12,154	—	24,281
English Isl'd	—	—	—	344	—	—
New-Orleans	—	—	—	355	—	—
Porto Rico	3,760	—	—	2,079	—	—
Siam	—	7,500	—	—	—	—
St. Croix	260	—	—	—	—	—
Melado	8,182	—	—	808	—	—
Total	26,522	7,500	15,348	15,740	7,000	24,281

TALLOW—Sales during the week, 150,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is limited, though the tendency is in favor of buyers. Sales, since Friday last, 42 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@11¾c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c.@18c.; 23 cases Florida, at 18c.@24c.; 267 bales Havana, at 25c.@35c.; and 163 bales Sagua on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 50 bales Cotton, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 50 tons Oil Cake, on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; and 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d.; also, by steamer, some Cheese at 40s. For London, 1,150 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d.; 300 bbls. Beef, at 4s. 3d.; 10 tons Bacon, at 30s.; 60 tcs. Rice, at 16s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,
IS THE
ONLY
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR
ALDERMAN
OF THE
XVTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
XXIST WARD.

PEOPLE'S AND TAX PAYERS' CANDIDATE.
For Alderman, Fifth District.
JAMES WEBB.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—A most persistent attempt is being made by persons who have heretofore pretended to act with the Republican Party, and who by that party have been elevated to prominent positions, to sell out the Party in our Ward to the Know-Nothings.

Failing in their attempts to use the regular Association for that purpose they are resorting to every sort of trick and deception to effect their object.

These political jugglers think it very important that James Owens should appear as having the regular Republican nomination of the Ward when every Republican in the Ward of common intelligence and honesty knows that WM. HAW, Jr., is the regularly nominated candidate for Alderman of the Republican Association, and that James Owens could not be the nominee of the Republicans because he is not a Republican, but belongs to an opposition political organization, and therefore any Republican nomination bearing his name is a deception and a dirty political trick.

Handbills are posted with the names of persons as indorsers of Owens, who will not vote for him, and have never nominated him, and know nothing of the handbills or their origin.

Again a pretended tax-payers' meeting is paraded as indorsing Owens, which is of the same piece of deception, as no one knows of any such meeting, and we presume the names signed are used, as in other instances, without their knowledge or consent; we believe this from the fact that we are quite sure no intelligent tax-payer would, with his eyes open, ever indorse the action of Owens in voting (when his vote *only* was wanted) to override the veto of Mayor Tiemann and make the purchase of land on Ward's Island (a greater part of which is 30 feet under water,) by which the City was swindled out of thousands of dollars, or his vote for a street-cleaning contract, without any advertisement as the Charter directs, or his vote upon railroad matters, in direct opposition to all the mercantile interests of our City, for the benefit of lot speculators on Murray Hill.

And above all he is not a Republican, and his nomination as such is a palpable and downright swindle, and no man who professes to be a Republican can for a moment approve of any such nomination without a sacrifice of his party affinities.

For these and other reasons we call upon the Republicans of the XXIst Ward to stand by their candidate and their principles, and vote for that honest and intelligent regular Republican, Wm. Haw, Jr.

Any other Republican ticket is a base counterfeit.

By order of the Association.
GEORGE F. COACHMAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY!—HONESTY AND ECONOMY IN OUR CITY AFFAIRS!—A Mass Meeting will be held at Dingledein's, 3d-av., corner of 59th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. The following nominations will be submitted for ratification:

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
Governor of the Almshouse,
CH. BRUENINGHAUSEN.
Councilmen,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
CHAS. N. DECKER,
DAN'L TOWNSEND,
JAS. G. McADAM,
WM. H. VALENTINE,
IRA A. ALLEN.

For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL A. REED.
School Inspector,
LAWRENCE R. KERR.
School Trustees,
JOHN TURNER,
ADDISON BROWN.
Constables,
CORNELIUS J. GROVES,
HERRMANN ROCKE.

Several eminent speakers will address the meeting, which will be preceded by a volunteer salute and bonfires. By order of the Association.

ROBERT L. HILL, Secretary.

ELECTORS OF THE NINTH WARD—IN favor of honest measures and honest men, will meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858, to ratify the nominations of the following candidates: For Alderman Vth District—JOHN H. BRADY. For Alderman VIIth District—GEORGE STARR. For School Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR. For School Inspector—AUGUSTUS F. DOW. For Constables—IRA C. PIERSON, CONRAD ROUWSE. For School Trustees—CHAS. T. EVANS, J. H. TOWNSEND. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Jos. Hoxie, Esq., Gen. Jas. W. Nye, Isaac Dayton, Esq., Solomon L. Hull, Esq., Chauncey Shaffer, Esq.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE—1858.—Delegates to the Democratic Whig General Committee are requested to meet at Thorp's Hotel, Broadway, corner of 8th-st., THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to proceed in a body to wait upon the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

(By order) WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, Chairman.
ROBERT C. GWYER, } Secretaries.
WM. H. DRAPER, }

The regular meeting of the Committee will be held in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

TWELFTH WARD FORWARD TO THE SCRATCH.—Prof. ZAZITON Z. HESSER for Alderman of the victorious XIIth is just now the right man we want as free electors and did want him as the best man since several years. He is well known as a very qualified, honest, industrious and brave man, as a gentleman and a scholar, and no honest man (working-man or tax-payer) should fail next Tuesday, Dec. 7, by the election to scratch out every other name on the ticket and give his vote to the honorable Alderman ZAZITON Z. HESSER. Very great many citizens of the XIIth Ward.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the Head-quarters, Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans, arouse! and rally to the support of good and honest men. ADAM C. ELLIS, President.

ANGUS CAMERON, } Secretaries.
E. D. CHURCH, }

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—XVIth WARD—Taxpayers' and citizens' candidate for Alderman

ROBERT L. DARRAGH.

LADIES' CHATELAINES, MAINTENOUS, Leontines and other kinds of Chains for Watches—new and beautiful styles—for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE LAST NIGHT.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 8,
Positively the last night of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
when will be given Mozart's famous Opera of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

Piccolomini	as	Susannah
Carl Formes	as	Figaro

in which rôles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other rôles by Mlle. GHIONI, Mad. BERKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER. Conductor CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The sale of seats and private boxes for Piccolomini's last appearance commences this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—By general request, a portion of the new private boxes will be for sale at the Wall-st. ticket office. The balance will remain for sale at the Academy.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 3,
First appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT.

Principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her début in the great rôle of VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The début of this great artist is one of great importance to the Director. The part of Valentine, which she has sung during the last four years at the Grand Opera in Paris—the Opera House for which the HUGUENOTS was expressly composed—is considered to be her leading rôle; and her début had to be necessarily delayed, until this opera, with its new cast, could be brought out.

Mlle. Poinsot is a soprano in the full sense of the word—possessing a fresh and extremely sonorous voice. She is young, and of commanding appearance; and from the fact that, according to the custom of the Paris Grand Opera, Meyerbeer's consent has always to be obtained before an artist is permitted to assume such important rôles in his works as Valentine in the "Huguenots" and Alice in "Robert le Diable," and that this consent was given in the most flattering manner, it may be argued that Mlle. Poinsot is justly entitled to the undivided attention of the American public.

THE CAST OF THE HUGUENOTS
will be found to be infinitely superior to that of the last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI,
PIKANESER, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and
CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTO.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will compose the same strength of talent as last season.

Particular attention is called to the rôle of the Queen, which will be sung by
MADAME LABORDE,
with whom it is a favorite rôle, and will thus be restored to its original importance.

On SATURDAY, last night of the season and last night of THE HUGUENOTS.

The HUGUENOTS can, on no account whatever, be given more than twice, on account of the departure of the entire company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
ON DEC. 14, 16 and 18,
in aid of the Fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association take great pleasure in announcing that they have perfected arrangements by which they will be enabled to give a

GRAND FESTIVAL,

to continue three days, and which will embrace a greater variety of entertainment than has ever been offered to the public on any occasion.

On (Tuesday, Dec. 14,) the First Day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,
(Grand Bal Paré,)

on a scale of unprecedented brilliancy—a great number of our leading citizens having consented to act as Managers, in order to render its success complete in every particular. On this occasion

Mons MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Bals Masques, with his
PRINCIPAL SOLO PLAYERS,
and the
MONSTER ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
the same which produced such a great sensation last Spring in the Concerts given by him, will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
as Conductor of a Ball.

On (Thursday, Dec. 16,) the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a grand
INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMAN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Society, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

On (Saturday, Dec. 18,) the third day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL.
A COMBINATION OF ORATIONS,
part of which will be given as a
MATINEE,
COMMENCING AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
and part in the
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Committee beg to state that they are now in correspondence with several of our most popular public orators, several of whom have kindly offered their services, and from others a favorable answer is daily expected.

The full particulars with regard to the prices of admission, names of the orators, patrons, managers, &c., will be given in a future advertisement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now some four years since public attention was first directed to the imminent dangers in which Mount Vernon was situated. As regards its possession, all attempts made for the purpose of influencing Congress to secure the Home and Tomb of Washington as the property of the Nation lamentably failed, and it was only when that eloquent and high-minded orator, Edward Everett, forced the country to recognize the disgrace which threatened it that they evinced any interest in its possession; the result of that awakened interest was the foundation of a Ladies' National Committee, whose object was to raise means for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Though the labors of Edward Everett, and others equally praiseworthy, has realized a large fund yet the object for which this Association was created has not yet been fulfilled—a larger amount is yet necessary. They believe that a series of Festivals of the character now proposed, given throughout the entire country, will materially increase the fund. They confidently solicit the support, sympathy and coöperation of all true patriots in this most laudable enterprise.

Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON,
Vice-Regent for the State of New-York.

Mrs. George Bancroft,
Mrs. S. M. Delaf'd Parish,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Charles P. Daly,
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts,
Mrs. A. W. Bradford,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. Pierre VanCortlandt,
Mrs. Gouveneur Morris,
Mrs. Samuel Stevens,
Mrs. Johnston Livingston,
Mrs. And. J. Downing,

Mrs. Millard Fillmore,
Mrs. John MacGregor,
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. Lewis Rutherford,
Mrs. Luther Bradish,
Mrs. John Jay,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Edmund Schriver,
Mrs. Alonzo C. Paige,
Mrs. Amasa J. Parker,
Mrs. G. S. Silliman,

Executive Committee Mount Vernon Association.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-st.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

In consequence of the great hit made by the celebrated satirical and political
AMERICAN COMEDY
EXTREMES,
pronounced by the unanimous verdict of the public the
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY
ever written, and nightly received with continuous
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
the management announces it for repetition
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. P. RICHINGS and
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
will make their
FOURTH JOINT APPEARANCE
in their original characters of
MARK MAYBERRY and Mrs. CROSBY.

In addition to these eminent artists, this highly successful native comedy will include in its cast the following array of

POPULAR COMEDIANS,
Generally established as New-York favorites.
Wayne Olwine, John Moore, Whiting, Delmon, Grace. H. C. Jordan, T. B. Baker and Ward.
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. H. C. Jordan and Miss Annie Lonsdale.

In the course of the performance,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
will sing the three airs in which she has created so
PROFOUND A SENSATION.
And
LA PYRENEE QUADRILLE,
will be danced by Sixteen Ladies and Gentlemen.

A numerous and efficient Band will be under the conductorship of
E. MOLLENHAUER.

The entertainment will conclude with the eccentric farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
supported by an admirable cast.

Stage Manager	Mr. JOHN MOORE
Acting Manager	Mr. WAYNE OLWINE

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundrerry	Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at law	Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta } her daughters	Miss Effie Germon.
Georgiana }	Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith	Miss Sarah Stevens.

To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

Charles Beeswing	Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Chili Chutnee	Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Mutter	Mr. Peters.
Arabella	Miss Effie Germon.
Dolly Mutter, housemaid	Miss Marion McCarthy.

With the song "Who'll have me?"

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS RAVEL.
THE COOPERS.

Fanler (his original character)	Francois Ravel

TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.
HELENE.

Ocquini	Gabriel Ravel
Helene	Miss Frances

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 1,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.

The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Pastor.

Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.

To conclude with a laughable afterpiece.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
COOPER INSTITUTE—ST. PAUL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858.

By general desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, and owing to the

FLATTERING RECEPTION
of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the
CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,
and a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Solos by
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
GEORGE SIMPSON,
CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN..........Conductor.

Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance.

The members and subscribers will receive their tickets on application at the piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. Judson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. The performance will commence at 7½ precisely, and close as near 10 o'clock as possible, to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.
Dodworth's Rooms, No 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM, ERNEST PERRING,
ED. MOLLENHAUER, WILLIAM MASON,
C. BERGNER, R. v. SCHMIDT, Conductor.

Mr. GOLDBECK will play his new "Trio," (Piano, Violin, and Violincello;) Liszt's Third Symphony, "Les Préludes" (two Pianos) in conjunction with Mr. MASON, his Three Romantic Souvenirs (Piano Solo:) Mahopac—A day at Middlehope; Lake Saranac, and Beethoven's "Grand Sonata Appassionata" in F minor op 57, with which latter Mr. GOLDBECK will open the Concert.

Tickets $1 each, to be had of Messrs. SCHARFENBURG & LUIS; C. BREUSING; FIRTH, POND & CO., and SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st., near Broadway. Each ticket will admit two.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.

HENRY WINFIELD. Vice-President.
AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 1,
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Eva	Cordelia Howard
Uncle Tom	Mr. J. W. Lingard

Concluding with the nautical drama of
THE PILOT.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS 444 BROADWAY below Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING this week. THE MODEL TROUP OF THE WORLD. New Songs, Dances, Burlesques and the Dutch Drill, Bob Ridley, Miss Lucy at the Soirée. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS of that celebrated Galaxy of Juvenile Genius, the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIMIC-BALLET TROUPE, which is composed of upwards of TWENTY BRILLIANT JUVENILE PERFORMERS, and the WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the SWISS MOUNTAINEERS; after which, the Zavistowski Troupe in "La Fête Dansante." "The News Boy," by Master Fred, 5 years old. THE MAY FESTIVAL. Alice, the Pet, the Infant Alice; Antoine, her Lover. La Petite Emeline. The elegant Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, are all to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

MR. ERNEST PERRING, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, intending to reside permanently in New-York City, will devote himself to those who may wish to perfect themselves in the art of Italian or English singing, or the study of the piano-forte. Mr. Perring has permission to refer to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and may be addressed at his residence, No. 60 West 9th-st. or to care of either Mr. Chas. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

DEBUT OF LIZZIE MAY—AT THE METROpolitan Music Hall, No. 583 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, TO-NIGHT, Dec. 1, as Lady Gay Spanker; Sir Harcourt Courtly by a Son of Malta, a G. R. J.; Lawyer Meddle by T. S. NIMS; Grace Harkaway by JOSEPHINE ST. CLAIR, in the comedy of London Assurance. Performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents at the door.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—MESSRS. J. COBURN and CON FITZGERALD will give a Sparring Exhibition at Hoym's Theatre, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., THIS EVENING, and will be assisted by Messrs. MORRISSEY, KELLY, CLARE, GRIBBIN, SCOTTY and AARON. Messrs. HEENAN and COBURN will set to, and Mr. AARON JONES will wind up with Mr. COBURN.

LECTURES.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY.—MME. MARIO, (late Miss Jessie Moriton White, the English lady imprisoned in Genoa, where she resided as correspondent of the London Daily *News*;) will deliver the first of a series of lectures on the above subject, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway. The following gentlemen have kindly undertaken to dispose of tickets, (price 25 cents,) and programmes: Wm Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Thos. T. Green, No. 862 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway; Miller, Matthews & Clasback, No. 757 Broadway; Lafarge House; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; office of Bartholf's Sewing Machine, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway; also at the doors.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWELFTH-STREET, LECTURE.—The second lecture of the series will be delivered by the Rev. A. G. McAULEY, of Philadelphia, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 1, in the lecture-room of the above Church, (Dr. McLeod's.) Subject: *Society*. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THOS. H. CUTHELL,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures.

PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.—MADAM L. PARKER'S Lecture and Illustrations on the Philosophy of Memory will be postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, on account of her inability to attend at the time appointed. Circulars will be furnished at No. 351 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New-York, will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:

JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place,
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Historical Society's Room, on 2d-av., when the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year will take place. The Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS will deliver an address on *The Geographical Features of the Northwestern Territories.*

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Nozze di Figaro.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—Take Care of Little Charley.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Extremes—Sketches in India.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—The Pilot.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The German Mail by the screw-steamship *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 11 o'clock.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday next at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, arrived here early yesterday morning, with advices from Southampton to Nov. 18. From our London files of that date we derive some paragraphs in addition to the details by the *Arago*, which will be read with interest.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, a summary of the news by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning, arrived at Boston last night. Her mails will probably reach this City about 5 o'clock P.M. to-day.

A mass meeting was held at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday last, to organize an opposition to the Republicans. Both wings of the Democratic Party were represented, and a reunion and reorganization of the Democracy were strenuously advocated and hotly debated—a strong minority characterizing such action as premature. This action was finally determined upon, however.

Later Utah news has been received at Leavenworth, Kansas, but there is nothing of importance from Salt Lake.

The case of Thomas Allibone and Thomas A. Newhall, charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Bank of Pennsylvania out of large sums of money, was commenced at Philadelphia yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. A motion by the defendants' counsel for separate trials was denied by the Court. Very little progress was made in the case yesterday, considerable time being spent in obtaining a Jury.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation, caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, took place yesterday, and from the appearance of the few returns received, there is little doubt of the success of Gen. William U. Klein, the Opposition candidate.

The agents from whom the Walker "emigrants" at Mobile purchased their tickets for a passage to Nicaragua, have given notice that, in consequence of the refusal of the Collector to grant a clearance to the vessel, the money paid will be refunded.

The mutineers of the ship *Junior*, who have been on trial in Boston, were convicted yesterday, the principal, Plummer, of murder, and the other three, Cartha, Stanley and Herbert, of manslaughter. Capt. Dobson, of the alleged slaver *Isle de Cuba*, was further examined yesterday, but nothing new of consequence was elicited. The trial of the third mate and part of the crew of the whale ship *Cortez*, for burning her in March last, was commenced yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, S. C., have refused to find bills of indictment in the three cases of the crew of the slaver *Echo*. The U. S. District-Attorney will endeavor to hold the prisoners, though it is believed he will not be able.

The Japan Treaty and dispatches from Consul Harris were yesterday delivered at the State Department by Lieut. Tatnall.

The Board of County Canvassers, which had been in session three weeks, made a final adjournment yesterday, having resolved, after a rather stormy discussion, that the votes from the Fourth District of the First Ward should be counted in with the rest of the returns and forwarded to the State Canvassers. At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, the report of the Committees on Supplies and Finance, calling for the appropriations for 1859, was adopted. Governor Washington Smith stated his reasons for postponing the signing of the check of $1,500, drawn in favor of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the reputed discoverer of anæsthesia. He thought it illegal. Governor Gunther declared his intention of bringing the matter before the Courts, in order to compel Governor Smith to sign the check. The Police Force are likely to experience financial difficulties; the appropriation of $888,578 for their pay having been exhausted, they will be compelled to wait until the 1st of February for a new appropriation; but, as they are sure of their pay then, they will not suffer greatly. It has been announced that Postmaster Fowler had his pocket picked by some person at the ratification meeting in Tammany Hall on Friday evening. Probably there was no other person in the meeting who had the imprudence to carry anything valuable in his pocket, or the same disaster might have happened to others. Our military companies and civic authorities are making extensive preparations to give a parting tribute of respect to General Paez and his suite to-morrow, when it is expected that he will be sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to embark on his return to his native country, from which he has been so long exiled. The probabilities of the safety of the out-of-time steamer, the *Indian Empire*, are pretty generally discussed in commercial circles; but she is not regarded as a hopeless case by those whose judgment may be considered as reliable. That most venerable Association, the St. Andrew's Society, of this City, celebrated its One Hundred and Second Anniversary last night, in the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Adam Norrie presided. Speeches were made by the President, who introduced in turn, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, and Messrs. Beales, Sloan, Verplanck, Evarts, &c., the representatives of the associate Benevolent Societies, by whom addresses in keeping with the occasion were also made. The day has been generally celebrated by the Sons of St Andrew in the principal cities of the Union There was a respectable, but not by any means a large meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening to further the interests of the new People's College at Havana in this State, the corner-stone of which was laid this Fall. W. C. Bryant, Esq. presided, and speeches were made in favor of the College by Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Rev. Drs. Cheever, Peters, and Doctor A. D. Smith. A considerable body of laborers have been dismissed from the Central Park and the excavations for the new Reservoir, and the wages of the men remaining on the latter work have been reduced to eighty cents a day,—a lower rate than has been paid in this City for many years. The agitators who were engaged in getting up "bread riots" in Tompkins-square last year at this time, being about to commemorate those gatherings by an anniversary meeting to-morrow, their numbers will probably be considerably increased by the discharged laborers from the public works. There were no less than three deaths reported yesterday from drunkenness. A course of free lectures was inaugurated last evening at the Cooper Institute by Mr. S. S. Packard, who read an essay to a select audience on the History and Sphere of Commercial Colleges. The subject was not an inviting one, though it may have been a useful one for young men entering on a commercial career. In connection with the attempt to revive the labor riots of the last year, it is a fact worth noting, that a firm has proposed to hire 150 or 200 of the male prisoners in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island at prices ranging from twenty to forty cents a day. It is proposed to make a commencement with fifty men, and to increase the number by fifty every thirty days. The Governors have the project under consideration, and will report upon it at an early day. The estimated sum required by the Governors for the Almshouse Departments for the year 1859 is $685,420 77. Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, has addressed a letter to Governor Gunther, which he read to his associates, calling for an explanation of charges made against him in reference to his claims as the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether. Gov. Gunther, in reply, reiterates his charges instead of recanting them. Among the excitements of Broadway yesterday was a stampede occasioned by a mad bull, which instead of running down to Wall-street where he might have encountered a good number of companions, rushed into the lager-bier saloon kept in the old gallery of the Art Union. There was a sale of pews in the new brick Church on Fifth-avenue last evening, at which great spirit was displayed, and a lively disposition to obtain eligible sittings. The first pew, which was valued at $1,500, was knocked down at a premium of $200 to Jacob Cram. The American General Committee, last night, indorsed the action of the City Committee, in nominating Robert T. Haws for Comptroller, and Frederick C. Wagner for Governor of the Almshouse.

A very important change is about to be effected in South Brooklyn, which will afford great satisfaction to the occupants of stores in Atlantic-street, in consequence of the resolution of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad, in Philadelphia, proposing to remove the terminus of the road from from the South Ferry to Hunter's Point; which will be followed by the establishment of a horse railroad through Atlantic-street, from the ferry to Van Wyck-avenue. The news of the resolution by the Philadelphia Board of Directors was received with great joy in Brooklyn yesterday. The whole receipts for taxes at the Collector's office in Brooklyn up to last night, was $921,251 34. The books were opened on the 1st day of November.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were confined to 1,000 bales at steady prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn continued depressed. Provisions attracted more attention. Coffee and Molasses were quiet. Sugars, Rice, Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Hides were in fair demand. Freights were quoted firmer, with moderate engagements.

Words and Deeds.

It is now alleged that the United States frigate *Saranac* has been ordered to the port of Guayamas for the purpose of talking order in the matter of certain differences between the Mexican Governor of the State of Sonora and an American surveying officer there employed, as it is reported, by a Mexican company. We have already pointed out the reasons which should induce this Government to select Guayamas as its *point d'appui* in dealing with the grave question of interference in the affairs of Mexico, and we shall be glad to learn that the mission of the *Saranac* is not limited to that particular case of difficulty between Mexican rulers and American citizens to which present rumor confines it.

Our hopes of immediate results from the said mission would be more lively, however, were it not somewhat dashed by the intimation that the *Saranac* before proceeding on her voyage must "wait for a part of her machinery, now coming out to her on board the *Illinois*." We ought to have become familiar with this sort of thing—but familiarity in this case breeds discontent as well as contempt; and nothing can quite reconcile us to the invariable calamities which attend every voyage of every American war-steamer. We cannot for the life of us understand by what subtle process of *diáblerie* the Government of these United States is so regularly thwarted in its attempts after naval excellence. Our merchant-marine is neither the clumsiest nor the least successful in the world. When men undertake to build steamers for the transport of goods and passengers, and for their own advantage and profit, they usually contrive to procure hulls that will float, and engines that will propel. The dockyards of the Clyde, the foundries of Indre, have no absolute monopoly of excellence in these industries. Why, then, does our national capacity always give way just where it ought to be most vigorous, and provide for the conveyance of the national honor and the national flag such flimsy tubs as the wise men of Gotham, who went to sea in a bowl, would have hesitated to charter? We ask this by way of parenthesis, merely, and with no hope of any satisfactory reply. The Venetians might have tried to extract an explanation from their Lion's Mouth, or the Egyptians from the Sphinx, as reasonably as the free-born sovereigns of this enlightened Republic from their official servants at Washington.

Whatever the merits, then, of the *Saranac*, or whatever the prospects of her possible mission, it becomes us at least to ask, if we may not expect some peremptory and positive action from our Government in regard to Mexico. Instead of "cherishing well-founded suspicions" that Spain and France and England "are about to do something" in that quarter, suppose our authorities should try to do something themselves. Does it never occur to any man in official station, we should like to know, that the occupations and the demeanor of a great Continental Paul Pry do not precisely fill up the measure of the grandeur becoming in a nation like our own? For our own part we are heartily tired and ashamed of Congressional speeches, public documents and Government recommendations, modeled on the telegraphic dispatches with which our duty as journalists condemns us daily to electrify the nation. In the whole matter of our dealings with Mexico and the Central American States, the American Government has for years past played the part of a gigantic bo-peep. We have been constantly on the lookout for some fearful ambush in which the ogre of Castile, or the lion of England was lying in wait for us. Our diplomacy has been constantly skulking on tip-toe, with a dark-lantern in one hand and a poker in the other, all about the precincts of the Gulf of Mexico. At any time since the year 1847 we have been upon the eve of being circumvented and hopelessly routed by our wily rivals. If we had spent upon one honestly-appointed and openly-authorized expedition for settling all questions at issue between ourselves and any of the Spanish American States, the money which we have lavished upon missions and counter-missions, public and private, for muddling these questions and bewraying the vile foreigners who were bent on undoing us, we should not now be pottering over the boilers of the *Saranac*, in a vague uncertainty as to "what will come of it?" Let us, in the name of all that is decent, have a full, frank statement of the actual condition of Mexico, made with authority by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Let us know precisely what wrongs we have suffered at her hands, and what reasonable demands for reparation have been refused by her. Then let us undertake, at once, efficiently and with as little noise as possible, the pacification of this unhappy country; finding out which of the parties that now distract it is most likely to work harmoniously with ourselves,—and so strengthening the hands of that party as to make all resistance to it hopeless, and to seat it firmly in power.

If we enter upon this course of action speedily and with resolution, nobody will interfere with us. Questions of Spanish intrigues, of French interventions, of English diplomacy, may be left to the *quid nuncs* and the telegraph. We shall meet them nowhere on our way, unless we summon them into being by the imbecility of an avowed policy. Executive recommendations without Executive action, and *Saranac* steamers incapable of steam, are the only things we have seriously to fear in handling the "question of Mexico."

Drift of the Political Current.

The *Tribune* a few days since turned its philanthropic attention to the unhappy case of the Times, which it declared to be "leagued body and soul with the enemies of the Republican Party, which it is doing its sly utmost to disorganize and destroy." With this mild and amiably dispassionate introduction, our neighbor launched out into an exposition of the various Anti-Republican heresies which we had been promulgating. We had expressed the opinion, it seems, that there was a lull in the Anti-Slavery agitation,—that the temper of the public mind was not friendly to its renewal,—that the Kansas question was settled,—that no party was likely to take ground hereafter in favor of Congressional intervention against Slavery in the Territories,—that the principle of Popular Sovereignty had come to be very generally accepted as the basis of all action upon Slavery, and that these things being so it was not easy to see *upon what formidable issues* the Republican Party was likely to enter into the Presidential canvass of 1860. We do not observe that the *Tribune* controverts any of these statements, or throws much light upon our political future. Indeed, their truth or falsehood seems to be, in its view, a matter of entirely secondary importance; the main point is that they are adverse to the growth and success of the Republican Party. Whether they be true or not, any journal which mentions them, even in the mildest and most dispassionate manner, becomes an "effective mouthpiece of the sham Democracy" and gives the Republicans a "smiling stab."

We do not complain of this style of attack—at least when it comes from the *Tribune*. In fact, any other style would be out of character, and would add to the pain of chastisement the grief of a disappointment. The *Tribune* takes pride in saying that, unlike the Times, it is a "Republican journal." It devotes its energies to building up the Republican Party—to strengthening its bulwarks, exalting its merits, concealing its defects, vaunting its successes, hiding, denying or explaining its defeats, and doing its utmost to put in office the men whom its machinery may designate as candidates for places of power. It adapts its means to this great end, and it very naturally dislikes everybody who does not work in the same harness, and for the accomplishment of the same object. And the *Tribune* is quite right in "counting us out." It says, with perfect truth, that the Times "makes no pretensions to the character of a Republican journal" in this sense, and that it is doing its best, in a quiet way, to repel "the imputation." We care nothing whatever for the success of the Republican Party, or any other party, *as such*. We subscribe to no party platform—put faith in no party objects—support no party candidates, wear no party badge, and do not intend to work for the accomplishment of any merely party end. All the honor, all the credit and all the profit of such service we freely relinquish to our neighbor. So far as we are concerned, it is quite at liberty to consider itself the only genuine, Simon-Pure Republican journal in this latitude. Our public service lies in another direction. We shall endeavor to tell the truth about all parties,—to represent their action and their opinions fairly,—to judge their aims rigidly and dispassionately,—and to support what we deem right, and condemn what we deem wrong, in them all. We may or may not, by so doing, help or hurt any of them. That is not our concern, but theirs. We shall do our best to damage any party which makes its own success in achieving place and power paramount to the public good,—and we shall do our best to aid any party in whatever it may do to promote the permanent welfare of the country.

Whether we are hereafter to be classed, therefore, among the "enemies of the Republican Party," will depend mainly upon the course which that party may adopt. If its principles and its purposes commend themselves to our judgments, we shall give it our support. If not, not. That is all. At present, as is quite evident even to its own leaders and expounders, both its principles and its purposes are uncertain and obscure. Its Pittsburg and Philadelphia platforms no longer define its position, for events have rendered them obsolete. The Kansas question, which was the main issue in 1856, is to all practical intents extinct. We find no general declaration of faith in the doctrine of Congressional legislation on Slavery in the Territories. We see no signs of agreement among Republicans in regard to the Tariff, or any of the other questions, domestic or foreign, which seem to be looming in the distance. The party is completely at sea upon them all. It may suit the *Tribune's* purpose—as it doubtless suits its temper and fulfills its mission—to pledge its support, *in advance*, to whatever ground may finally be taken upon all these subjects, and to whatever candidates may be selected for its advocacy by the regular party machinery. We decline any such pledges. When we know in what direction the Republican Party is going, we shall decide whether to go with it or not.

Meantime, we have been studying the political tendencies of the day with as much attention as possible. We shall be very glad to know at the earliest moment, in what temper, for what objects, and upon what issues, the Republican Party proposes to organize for the coming contest. To our unassisted vision the Slavery agitation has appeared to be subsiding. We have not been able to see clearly upon what issues connected with it the Presidential canvass of 1860 could be waged. Senator Seward, in his Rochester speech, intimated that the contest would be for the abolition of Slavery itself;—but he failed to make it quite clear to our minds, either that the mass of any party would join him in that crusade, or that even he himself was ready to lead it on. The *Tribune* repelled the construction first put upon his speech by his enemies, and denied that Mr. Seward proposed to wage any war upon Slavery as a local institution of the Southern States.

In this state of things—in the absence of any authoritative exposition of its creed and its aim—we have not unnaturally looked to the *Tribune* for indications at least of the views and purposes of the party which it justly claims to represent. Yesterday's issue of that paper contained a long and elaborate editorial upon the question of Slavery, (which it seldom discusses, as its readers know,) closing with the following emphatic proclamation:

> "The present position in which *slaveholding and free labor stand face to face with each other* is the inevitable result of all our past history, and was fully foreshadowed in the very first Continental Congress, and still more distinctly in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. In this state of things, it is in vain that the selfish, the quietists and the timid, whether at the North or at the South, cry out Peace! Peace! *There is no peace*, Mr. Choate and Senator Hammond to the contrary notwithstanding. *There is no peace, and until the great decisive battle now impending is fought, there can be none.* The struggle has begun, and *it must go on.* Even grant that over-zealous and fanatical zeal has precipitated a contest which we would gladly have deferred, and, slumbering our own time in quiet, would willingly have thrust upon the days of our children, no matter. *In this thing we cannot have our way. In such a struggle there can be no neutrality.* It is time for every one to choose under which banner he will stand. Woe to him who, in this great crisis, shall prove himself a coward and a traitor!"

This sounds certainly like the signal of battle. The standards seem to be planted. The issue is apparently made up, and a certain portion of us are hypothetically proclaimed "cowards and traitors." It becomes somewhat important to know the nature of the fight:—and we find it set forth, with tolerable precision, in the following letter from the *Tribune's* correspondent at the Federal Capital:

> Washington, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.
>
> The city is rapidly filling up with its usual Winter population, though, thus far, the arrivals from the South preponderate. There is a large body of Southern politicians at present in the Capital, who have come here to make arrangements, political and pecuniary, for the coming session. The impression prevails almost universally among these gentlemen that the Slavery question is settled, that the Anti-Slavery agitation has subsided, and that henceforth the topics with which the public mind of the country will concern itself are to be measures of financial and merely territorial interest. The fatuity of these men reminds one of the ostrich, with its head stuck in a hole, and its entire huge body exposed to the hunter. *Their knowledge of the North, their notions of the origin, tendency, progress and aim of the Anti-Slavery movement, are of the vaguest and most imperfect sort*, formed either by blind and passionate conjecture, or from the misrepresentations of Northern dough-faces, who, *as* dough-faces, know themselves little or nothing of the Anti-Slavery movement, and *are* dough-faces, because they have not grasp of mind or elevation of character enough to comprehend it.
>
> The slaveholders of late years have so stimulated themselves with fanaticism, so beclouded their own minds with swashy fallacies in the insane attempt to reconcile with Christianity and natural justice the practice of living on the earnings of others, and with Democracy and Liberty the forcible keeping of three or four millions of their people in bondage, that it is extremely hard to make them realize their true position, or understand the attitude in which they appear to the rest of the country and the rest of the world. All men whose eyes are not dazzled by the flimsiest of fallacies, can see that the slaveholding class in this country is nothing but an aristocracy, and that of the meanest kind. It is not an aristocracy dignified by titles, by high birth, long descent and illustrious services, but a contemptible nigger-driving, cotton-growing, tobacco-raising aristocracy, into which any one can get admitted who can scrape together a thousand dollars, and has not conscience or humanity enough to restrain him from buying therewith another man and making him work all the rest of his life for his (the buyer's) profit and convenience.
>
> In a Republic like this, founded on principles of freedom, justice, and equality of rights, *the toleration of such an odious aristocracy for a moment could hardly be looked for*, even if it confined itself prudently and quietly to its miserable business of nigger-breeding, cotton-growing and tobacco-raising, without undertaking to meddle with politics. Even in that case *it might reasonably expect that the Democratic mass of the people would demand its suppression and abolition as a nuisance and disgrace to the country.* But when this privileged class, with its two millions of capital, combines to control the Government, and assumes to make and unmake Presidents, to dictate who shall be Judges, who shall be Embassadors, who shall be office holders, from the highest to the lowest; when it undertakes to put down freedom of the Press and of speech, and to proscribe and persecute all who are not servile to it, *how can it expect to be let alone* while the spirit of their fathers yet animates the free and proud and prosperous people of the North?
>
> *The struggle against the slaveholding aristocracy will continue so long as that aristocracy exists.* Platforms may be made and unmade, Fugitive Slave laws passed and repealed, Kansas admitted, and a dozen other Free States admitted—*but the Anti-Slavery agitation will not stop until the slaveholding aristocracy is subdued and suppressed.* There may be lulls, and there may be reactions—there may be settlements and 'final settlements'—I remember, myself, six or seven of the latter since the first great one in 1834—*but the Anti-Slavery agitation will continue and grow stronger and stronger every year, making issues, if it does not find them made. Our Southern friends may as well understand, first as last, that the only way to get rid of the agitation about Slavery is to get rid of Slavery itself.*"

This is not put forth, it will be observed, as the Republican platform, or in any avowed connection with the political canvass of 1860. It may have nothing to do with either. But in the absence of all other and more authoritative declarations, it may serve as a straw to show which way the *Tribune's* political bark is drifting. *That* representative and organ of the Republican party is evidently inclined to make the abolition of Slavery the direct and immediate issue in the coming Presidential canvass; and it denounces as a "coward and a traitor" every man who does not rally to its standard. If this is its purpose, it can put us down at the head of its list of "traitors and cowards." We shall be early in the field, and shall answer to our name the instant we hear it called.

Our Currency System.

There can scarcely be a higher compliment to the financial soundness and prosperity of this State, than the desire which is manifested in certain quarters to trifle with and tinker its monetary system. Were there the smallest appearance of distrust among the public, in regard to the solidity of our Banks, the gentlemen who are now endeavoring to agitate for a revision of our Banking System, and whose interests are, in the majority of instances, identical with the prosperity of the State, would do anything rather than call into question the soundness of the policy which has just carried our Bank Note Currency successfully through the most difficult crisis to which it has ever been subjected.

The efforts of the parties who are seeking to agitate the question here referred to, are chiefly directed to two points. They desire to abolish the authority to issue notes of a smaller denomination than ten dollars (or to drive them out by a Federal *stamp tax*,) and to regulate the specie basis of a Bank in proportion to the amount of its deposits. The first of these measures comes partly within the scope of State legislation;—the other cannot properly be brought under the influence of a statute unless by a totally unnecessary departure from previous usage, and an unhealthy interference with matters which, being in by far the greatest part commercial, may safely be left in commercial hands.

The avowed object of those who would procure the abolition of the Bank Note Currency, is the substitution, in all the ordinary transactions of life, of Gold and Silver for this part of our Bank issues. In urging the measure, much stress is laid upon the fact that the Bank of England issues no notes of a less denomination than £5, or about $25 of our money. Now, apart from the consideration that the differences which exist between the circumstances, commercial and social, of England and this country, should make us pause and reflect long, before rushing into a blind imitation of her banking policy—it is worth noting that in France, long the most specie-worshiping nation of the world, it has been found desirable of late years to lower the denominational limit of the issues of the Bank of France, and to create a currency of small notes, to the extent of between sixty and seventy millions of dollars.

But, in judging this proposition from a domestic point of view, we have a right to ask *cui bono*, in whose interest and for whose advantage is it made? If for the sake of the Banks, it has yet to be shown that the safety and usefulness of these institutions, under our present laws, have been compromised by their small issues. We may, at least, be certain that the diffusion of these small notes among all classes of the people has tended to diminish the risk of sudden runs upon the banks in times of financial disorder. We have based the credit of our banks upon the credit of the State, involved in the public stocks, against which the notes of the banks are issued, and have thus indirectly fortified the credit of the State to the extent of the interest which our citizens hold in these notes. Is it for the sake of the State, then, and of our citizens, that the change upon which we now comment is sought to be made?

While the bills of New-York banks are in every respect equal to gold for all internal purposes, they are useless for purposes of exportation. As soon as they are driven from circulation, and bullion takes their place, the market will be drained, not only of specie, but of the only medium which enables workmen to receive payment for their labor—in short, of the only medium of circulation among a numerous and important class of the people. The case might perhaps be different if we were chiefly a receiving country. But the contrary is the case. We are rather a paying than a receiving country. The balance of trade, under our present revenue policy, would be generally against us, but for the gold which our country produces largely, and which we are, more or less, always exporting to neutralize this balance. If, therefore, we are to guard against possible danger in the future, let us prepare ourselves to meet the possible emergency, when, through failure of our cotton or bread crops here, or through a reduction in the demand from Europe for cotton or bread, we may be called upon to pay more gold than we have obtained from our mines. It is not difficult to see what our position would be in such a not impossible emergency, if, in the absence of small notes, our minor currency were entirely in gold and silver. The country would be swept of that currency before any remedy could be applied, and we should be forced to issue small bills, unsupported by the public confidence which our present system creates.

But still graver questions are raised by the proposal to limit by law the amount of Bank-loans in a fixed proportion to the amount of Deposits. The authors of this proposal can hardly have reflected upon its character. It would virtually convert the Legislature into a Board of Bank Directors, who are to do the business of every other Board of Bank Directors in the State. Doubtless, there are many simpletons, and, perhaps, not a few scamps, to be found in the lists of our Bank Directions by those who should know where to look for them. Doubtless, also, the benches of our Legislature are habitually occupied by angels in black satin waistcoats, whose wisdom and benevolence are the sole hope of the land. But if our Legislators are to interfere in the business of our Banks for the purpose of saving them from their friends, we see no reason why they should confine their wholesome energy to these institutions alone. There are Railway Companies in the State whose affairs do not appear to be managed with perfect sagacity; there are banks in the City who are in danger of bankruptcy, and merchants whose books cannot easily be posted. The principle of legislative intermeddling is one which needs no tender fostering care. 'Tis a hardy plant, likely to grow as fast and as well as the service of the State can require. Banks are business corporations. If they are ill managed, the last loss must be their own, and the only safe remedy the public distrust. To their own interest, and the supervision of those who deal with them, the care of details of their management may be safely left.

There is a worthy old adage which bids us "leave well alone." Our commercial finance is satisfactory to the great majority of the people, and is avowedly safe and conservative. Let us "neither meddle nor make." There are many other channels in which the energy of the few restless spirits engaged in its attempted reform can find ample scope. Our City Government is in crying need of reformation; our police system sadly needs revision; the approaching Winter will find, we fear, an unusual number of poor men, women and children suffering unusual destitution. There is in many directions much that is evil requiring reformation. Let us get done with our real troubles before we take up those that are imaginary. Let us carry into execution the reforms that are really necessary before we spend valuable time in theorizing the reform of what is already practically good.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Lucrezia Borgia" was played on Monday night to a fair house. The cast was a remarkable one; remarkable for its novelty rather than the expectation it excited. No one who has seen Mme. Piccolomini in her best impersonations could expect that she would be tremendous in the masterly *rôle* of *Lucrezia*, requiring as it does the strongest manifestations of fierce womanhood, and a range of passion a little higher than anything Mme. Piccolomini has yet essayed. It was perhaps a stroke of good managerial policy to present the lady in this character, and the result was not altogether a failure. In the first act Mme. Piccolomini sang unusually well. She identified herself so completely with the character that all her usual coquetries were for a time forgotten. The finale, however, was not a remarkable performance. In the second act the most noticeable insufficiency of the general cast became apparent. The duet between the *Duke* and *Lucrezia*, the trio with *Genarro*, and the concluding duet between the soprano and tenor were failures. The struggle between motion and method resulted in the discomfiture of Mlle. Piccolomini as a prima donna. Clever and delightful as she is, and much and creditably as she exerted herself, the part of the *Borgia* is beyond her powers. Herr Formes, as the *Duke*, was simply bad. The tenor, Signor Tamaro, unhappily, labored under a severe cold, and failed to do himself justice. Under these untoward circumstances the work dragged, owing all its vitality to Mlle. Piccolomini. The artists were called out, one of them in the spirit of championship rather than of appreciation. To-night the "Nozze de Fizaro" will be given for the last time.

Wallack's Theatre.—Sheridan's splendid comedy, "The School for Scandal," was revived here last night for the purpose of introducing Mr. Ranger—an actor of European and American reputation—in the part of *Sir Peter Teazle*. The general distribution was admirable, and included the names of Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Lester, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, and other leading members of the company. Mr. Ranger is an excellent actor. His performance was marked by an unctuous perception of the best points of the text, by a quiet bearing, and a thorough knowledge of stage business. His physical powers are well suited to the dimensions of Wallack's Theatre; he can be seen and heard to advantage, and will undoubtedly become a favorite.

Dodworth's Saloon.—Arthur Napoleon, the young Portuguese pianist, of whose remarkable performances we have before spoken, gave his second *soirée* here last evening. The attendance was better than on the first night, but still insufficient as a mark of appreciation of the very remarkable powers possessed by this young stranger. It is not going too far to say that in many respects he is one of the best players in the country. His facility of execution is enormous; his touch exquisite; his conception sound and finished. An attraction peculiar to himself is of course youth, but forgetting this accidental circumstance, there is sufficient to be remembered and respected in the way of true art. The best items in the programme last night were a Fantasia on themes from the "Trovatore" by Kuhe (an extremely effective and well devised piece) and Henry [illegible] celebrated theme and variations from the "P[illegible]." These works belong to the first class in point of mechanical difficulty, and demand a rare combination of delicacy with force. They were performed faultlessly by Arthur Napoleon, and elicited a [illegible] cruel *encore*. Indeed, the enthusiasm throughout was tremendous, and gave the young artist a double allowance of work.

The vocalists were Miss Fanny Stockton—a young lady who possesses an excellent voice—Mr. Dennett, the "American basso," and Signora Caroli, the prima donna. Another concert will be given on Tuesday of next week.

Banvard's Paintings.—We direct attention to the mechanical picture of the Destruction of Jerusalem and the panorama of the Holy Land, painted by Mr. Banvard, and now exhibiting at No. 639 Broadway.

Mendelssohn Union.—The "St. Paul" of Mendelssohn, will be repeated at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night. The first performance was the finest we have ever heard in this country.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—Mr. E. B. Phelps, violinist, will give a concert here on Thursday, assisted by Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Morgan and other artists.

The Almshouse Governors.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1859.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday at the usual hour. After the acceptance of the minutes, communications were in order. Among them was one from Dr. W. W. Sanger, Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, requesting to have a permanent member of the Medical Staff appointed to act as Deputy Resident Physician. It was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital.

Messrs. C. D. & W. B. Bigelow proposed to hire 150 to 200 male inmates of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, whose sentences shall range from six months and upwards, and aged between 16 and 40 years, for the term of five years. They divided the men and wages into four classes, as follows:

	Price per day.
Class No. 1—The beginners, including all during the first three months' work	20 cents
Class No. 2—Includes all who worked three and less than six months	25 cents
Class No. 3—Includes all who worked six and less than twelve months	30 cents
Class No. 4—Includes all who worked twelve months	40 cents

They propose to commence with fifty inmates, and increase in number by fifty each thirty days, until the full complement are at work. The communication was referred to the Penitentiary Committee, to report at an early day.

The Committee on Supplies and Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Comptroller of the City of New-York for estimate of appropriation for the Almshouse Department for the year 1859, reported in substance as follows:

"That they have given the subject the consideration which its importance demands, and present the following estimates from the Heads of the several institutions, of the amount required for their proper maintenance during the year 1859, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $685,420 77, (less estimated receipts, $20,000,) as follows:

	Present Number of Inmates.	
Alms-house	1579	$68,970 66
Bellevue Hospital	792	78,427 00
City Cemetery	9	3,500 00
City Prisons	387	32,040 00
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	6,000 00
Colored Home	304	12,000 00
Lunatic Asylum	666	61,855 00
Ferry	—	5,000 00
Office	—	25,000 00
Out-door Poor (children at nurse)	214	117,750 00
Penitentiary	813	88,000 00
Island Hospital	337	20,953 48
Small-pox Hospital	4	3,416 51
Store-house, B. I., including Bake-house	—	5,004 33
Randall's Island	1359	96,343 00
Work-house	838	51,960 77
	7482	$685,420 77
Less estimated receipts		20,000 00
Total		$665,420 77

In addition to the foregoing, the following amounts are required for the objects specified:

Almshouse $6,500

For repairs of buildings which are absolutely essential, and including painting, plumbing, flagging, roofs, &c.

Storehouse, Blackwell's Island $1,000

For building dock, &c., to enable vessels to land freight and passengers without being liable to damage by the rocks.

Randall's Island $10,000

Extension of Hospital.—This amount is required for increased accommodations for the proper medical treatment of sick children.

Repairs to Verandah, $1,000.—Required for the protection of the children against accidents.

Boat House, $500.—For protection of boats, with accommodations for boatmen. Old house destroyed.

Ice House, $250.—Repairs to present ice-house.

Island Hospital, (New,) $50,000

This sum is required during the year 1859, on this account. The building is progressing fairly, and is of a substantial character, and will compare in the most favorable manner with any heretofore erected by the City. The accommodations will be ample for all the requirements of the sick sent direct to and from the various institutions, as all will be here treated, and not as now in the several institutions owing to the want of proper hospital accommodations.

Penitentiary, New Wing $15,000

The erection of the new wing is in a very fair state of progress, and will be completed for occupation about the 1st April next. This amount is required for its completion, for roof, iron cell doors, flagging of interior, plumbing, &c. The continued increase of prisoners require additional cells for their confinement, and which for the present will be afforded by this extension. The increase of inmates in this Institution within two years is 316. The cells are constructed for one prisoner, and in many cases are occupied by two and three persons.

Foundling Hospital $1,000

For plans, specifications and expenses incidental to initiatory proceedings in the establishment of said Institution.

Lunatic Asylum, new wing $80,000

This building was originally constructed to accommodate 450 inmates; present number, 666. In explanation of this amount, the following communication from the Resident Physician, accompanying his estimate, is submitted:

New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Nov. 8, 1858.

To the Committee on Supplies and Finance:

Inclosed I send an estimate of expenses for the year 1859, during which period there will undoubtedly be an average number of 700 patients. The estimate is explanatory of itself, except that part pertaining to the erection of another building, and to this I wish to call special attention. More than a year ago measures were in contemplation temporarily to relieve the crowded condition of this Institution by the occupation of the workshop connected with a neighboring department. The destruction, however, by fire of the Island Hospital, rendered the use of the proposed building necessary for other purposes, and the same condition of things then so urgently calling for relief, has since continued, and even with greater urgency is presented for consideration.

The necessity for enlarged accommodations for the insane poor of our City, is apparent from an examination of the buildings now occupied by them, and the manner in which these are made to shelter and sustain the large number of patients now gathered in them. With accommodations designed and barely sufficient for 450, we find them occupied by more than 650 patients. In the lodge building intended for the violent and excitable alone, the number of temporary beds nightly made upon the floors of the corridors, is over 60, and to that extent therefore, is it filled beyond its proper capacity.

Neither safety, nor judicious classification, nor favorable opportunities for the care, treatment, and cure of patients can be had so long as these circumstances continue.

If insanity as a disease, be not, as many suppose, on the increase in our midst, yet the natural increase in the population of our City, and the yearly addition of those remaining in the Asylum as chronic cases, makes it plain that buildings erected to meet the wants of the communities in this respect ten years since, are entirely insufficient for this purpose now. The population of the City ten years since was less than 500,000, it is now 800,000 probably. The number of patients in this Asylum ten years since, was 437, and with a steady increase year by year, it now amounts to 666.

Due regard to present and prospective wants, and necessities of the class now claiming and eminently entitled to the best care of those administering the charities of the City, demands that early action be taken upon the subject now presented to them, and that further enlarged accommodations be provided for the insane now and hereafter coming under their charge.

Respectfully,
M. H. RANNEY, Resident Physician.

The aggregate amount required for specific objects as embraced in the above being $165,250.

Your Committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Report of the Committees on Supplies and Finance be accepted and adopted, and that the same be signed by the President and Secretary and transmitted to the Board, consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, Mayor and Comptroller, as the amount required by the Board of Governors for the support and government of the Almshouse Department for the year 1859, in accordance with section 28 of 'An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York,' passed April 14, 1857."

The resolution was adopted.

Governor Gunther read a letter from Dr. C. F. Jackson, of Boston, calling for an explanation of charges made against him with reference to the claims he put forward as the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether. Governor Gunther, it will be remembered, made the broad assertion, at a former meeting of the Board, that Dr. J.'s letter to the Governors of the Almshouse, was a tissue of lies from beginning to end. In reply to Dr. Jackson's letter, dated Boston, Nov. 21, Governor Gunther read a written statement explaining his charges, and in amount reiterating them.

Governor Washington Smith replied to repeated calls from the members of the Board, explaining the reason of the delay in signing the check of $1,500 drawn in Dr. Morton's favor. He expressed himself as not at all satisfied that the Board of Governors had the right to appropriate the amount named to Dr. Morton, whether it was regarded as a donation or as expended in the purchase of a patent right. Should a *mandamus* be issued compelling him to sign the check he would defend the course he had taken at his own expense.

Governor Gunther declared his intention of having immediate recourse to legal measures—that justice might be done to Dr. Jackson.

The weekly statement shows that there were remaining in the different institutions under the charge of the Governors on Nov. 27, 7,504 persons, being an increase during the week of 112, and a decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year, of 22.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Missing Steamship Indian Empire.—The steamer *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, had been out from Halifax twenty-one days, and had not been heard from, when the *Europa* left Liverpool. Naturally a good deal of uneasiness prevails in regard to her safety. She left this port on the 23d of October, had a collision with a brig in the harbor, which kept her over night at Quarantine, encountered a severe gale on the way to Halifax, and left that port on the 29th for Galway. The *Indian Empire* was commanded by Captain Courtenay, and her chief engineer was Mr. Charles Ashley, who, it will be remembered, held the same position on board the *Central America* at the time of her wreck. Although the most competent judges who were on board this steamer at the time of her loss attributed the disaster, in part, to Mr. A.'s inefficiency and inattention, a Commission of Experts, in this City, formally acquitted him of blame, and he obtained employment on board the *Indian Empire*. The *Indian Empire* was formerly the steamer *United States*, and was built by Wm. H. Webb in this City, in the most substantial manner, under the supervision of Capt. Crabtree. Afterwards she was sold to the Germanic Confederation, and was called the *Hansa*. She was then sold to parties in Great Britain, and her name was again changed to the *Indian Empire*. During the time she was employed in transporting troops to the Crimea she was thoroughly examined by the Inspectors of Lloyds, and found to be as sound as the day she was launched. She is accounted one of the best sea boats afloat, but she is very slow—so slow that few who are acquainted with her sailing qualities will take passage in her. A wag who knew her power of inertia proposed to the owners that they should put another pair of paddle-wheels into her, and then sell her to the Government for a stationary lighthouse. She was seven days getting to Halifax on the present voyage. To relieve in some degree the present anxiety about the *Empire's* safety, it may be stated that, by way of experiment, to make a saving in the item of fuel, the agents here put on board of her more than two-thirds of her complement of coals in *anthracite*, (some 500 tons,) instead of Cumberland coal, which she had been accustomed to carry. The difference would be about $1,000 in cost. This undoubtedly accounts for the delay. The agents here have no concern for her safety, although they are annoyed at her excessively long passage. She carried sixty-two passengers in the steerage, twelve in the second cabin, and four in the first cabin,—making a total of seventy-eight. The crew were mostly shipped in Europe, and there is no list on this side of the Atlantic. We hope to hear of the *Indian Empire's* safe arrival at Galway by the Liverpool steamer due here next week.

Sale of Pews in the New Brick Church.—The sale of pews in the new brick church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, took place last evening. The body of the church was half full of people. At 7½ o'clock Mr. Horace Holden, one of the Trustees of the Church, stood up, and after alluding to the removal from the Old Brick Church to the new edifice, the sale of the former and the money expended in erecting the latter, announced the terms of the sale which was about to take place. Diagrams of the church were distributed, with the prices of the pews affixed; the highest bidder was entitled to select a pew in any part of the church, with the privilege of purchasing an adjoining pew at the same premium. The pew rents commenced on the 1st of November, and the first half-year would expire 1st of May next, when the yearly rent, payable in advance, would begin to accrue. The annual rents to be assessed on the pews would be fixed by the Board of Trustees after the sale, without delay, and would not exceed 7 per cent. on the fixed value of each pew. To the best pews in the body of the house, $1,500 was the price affixed; $150 was the price of the least eligible pew in the gallery. Mr. Adrian H. Muller was the auctioneer. About one-half of the pews in the body of the house were sold during the evening; none in the gallery were sold. There were sold at a premium, 45; of these, 15 were sold at an advance of $10—the lowest premium bid. No. 56, a $1,500 pew, was first sold, and brought the highest premium. The first bid was $100, and was offered by Mr. Jacob Cram, a distiller, who was one of the congregation of the old Brick Church, as were most of those who purchased pews in the new edifice. Mr. Sampson offered $110, and with slow advances, each bidding $10 or $20 at a time above the bid last offered, the premium was run up to $300, and was knocked down to Mr. Cram. Mr. Sampson, a retired auctioneer, gave a premium of $200 for pew No. 94, on which there was a fixed valuation of $1,400. The next pew sold—No. 53—was knocked down to Mr. Eggleston at $170 premium. Several brought $140. Daniel Lord, Paul Spofford, Shepard Knapp and the Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris were among the purchasers of other pews at a lower price. Pew No. 48 was reserved for the pastor. The Rev. Dr. Spring himself was present, and attended to the selections made by the members of his congregation with a great deal of interest. There was no competition on any of the bids except the first. Everything was conducted very quietly. It was announced that pew-scrip of the old church would be received at par-value as purchase-money, but the premiums must be paid in cash. The deeds will be ready on Saturday, Dec. 11, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Final Adjournment of the County Canvassers.—The Board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, the President Elijah F. Purdy, in the Chair. Mr. Blunt presented a preamble and resolutions reciting the history of the difficulty with regard to the discrepancies in the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward, and providing that all the papers relating thereto, together with a certified copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Board of State Canvassers; that the Chairman and Secretary of the Board proceed to comply with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, in making the proper returns, and that the same be published. Considerable debate followed. Mr. Purdy intimated that the preamble and resolutions were concocted in secret conclave. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Blunt stoutly denied the insinuation. The Board took a recess about 2 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock the members reassembled. The President read the mandamus served on him by the Supreme Court, requiring the Board to make an immediate estimate of the votes cast for the various candidates in the recent election. Mr. Kennedy said the resolutions of Mr. Blunt proposed just what the mandamus required. The writ was laid on the table. Mr. Tweed offered four substitutes, each of which was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Blunt's resolutions were adopted, (ayes 8, noes 4,) and his preamble was lost by a tie vote. The Board proceeded to finish the estimate of the aggregate returns. Mr. Purdy inquired whether he was expected to sign the return from the Fourth District of the First Ward, from which the vote had been stricken out? Mr. Kennedy replied that he was, and stated that he (Kennedy) had stricken out the vote when a resolution in favor of confirming the return was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Briggs questioned his right to do so. Mr. Purdy signed the return under protest. The Clerk then read the official return of the Board. Mr. Voorhies moved that the votes of the Fourth District of the First Ward be counted in with the returns, in accordance with the mandamus. Mr. Kennedy suggested that the resolution should direct that the votes be attached to, and not counted in with, the returns. Mr. Voorhies offered a new resolution in accordance with the suggestion. Mr. Bell then offered Mr. Voorhies' original resolution as an amendment, which was carried (ayes, 7; noes, 4.) Mr. Voorhies was excused from voting, and Mr. Weismann alone, of the Republicans, voted in the affirmative. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Blunt and Mr. Stewart immediately retired. The Clerk finished the reading of the returns, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Pay of the Police Suspended.—The appropriation ($868,548) to cover the Police expenditure for the present year has been exhausted. To-day, which is the monthly pay-day, the usual payments will not be made. There are 1,257 on the pay-roll, and the announcement to these that the money due them for their past months' labor will not be forthcoming, has caused a good deal of grumbling—a very natural result. Unless money can be borrowed by the Police Commissioners, the Policemen will have to work without pay until, at least, the 1st of February, as that will be the earliest date at which the appropriations for the ensuing year will be made out and get passed upon by the State Legislature.

A Mad Bull on Broadway.—An infuriated bull, of mammoth size, made his appearance, yesterday afternoon, on Broadway. Lady pedestrians rushed, with desperate haste, into convenient stores, and gentlemen were not slow in following their example. The bull steered majestically along the centre of the sidewalk, hurrying all before him. This bull, unlike his historic predecessor, did not seem to have any propensities for a China shop; on the contrary, he took a fancy to the hall leading to the old Art Union Rooms—now, alas! used as a lager-bier saloon—and, entering there, created no little perturbation among the imbibers of the Teutonic beverage. After upsetting a few tables, and putting the drinkers to flight, the animal was finally silenced with three bullets, and his death was witnessed by a large crowd of excited spectators.

The Great Handicap Rat Match.—For a few days past an advertisement appeared in the papers, which, at the first glance, bore the semblance of announcement of a great Handicap Race, after the most approved English fashion; but a more careful scrutiny developed the fact that rats occupied that particular portion of the sentence where, in accordance with first impressions, the best blood horses should have been. The result was an excited leader in the *Tribune* upon the necessity of killing rats, and a consequent, though much more moderate, excitement among the rat-terrier fanciers of the City. The time announced was Nov. 30, and the place, Kerrigan's Hall, White-street, the entire exhibition to be under the management and supreme control of Harry Jennings. The exhibition was to have commenced at 7½ o'clock with a mammoth display of dogs, but owing to the lack of interest on the part of the artist having the erection of seats in hand, the show did not commence until a much later hour. During the interval the gentlemen present (there were no ladies) occupied themselves in examining such dogs as were visible, and listening with anticipated pleasure to the united squeals of some one hundred and fifty caged rats, that were doing their best to eat each other. Finally, the opening of the exhibition was announced, and all parties were desired to take seats. A table was brought in, and the cloth was laid. At this moment, a Chinaman, who had not been noticed before, was seen pressing forward, until he had secured a position commanding one entire side of the table. He then sat down, and an agreeable smile, not unmingled with a potent desire that they would serve them up, illuminated his gaunt visage—he was evidently thinking of his dear native land and its "rats and puppies for pies." Harry gave the word, and some fourteen black and tan terriers were brought forward, the handsomest for all properties to win a prize of a silver goblet. The Judges took them up and examined them with professional eyes and fingers. First their snouts, then their heads and ears; then their colors, and finally their narratives, underwent thorough inspection. During this interesting process the spectators maintained perfect silence. Nothing could be heard but the barking of angry dogs, and the squeaking of the rats that were in boxes in a corner, noisily anticipating their later ends, until an interested individual vehemently desired to known whether "all dogs tails were to be considered alike, whether they were shaved or no." He was summarily invited to "shut up," and to "go and shave his dog's tail if he didn't like it." He accepted the first proposition, and the examination went on, and resulted in favor of Charlton's dog "Toby," which was declared the handsomest and took the goblet. Then there was a moderate display of bull-terriers, the handsomest to win a silver-mounted collar. The dogs underwent the same manipulations that the others had done, and the result was that Fletcher's dog "Billy" received the collar. Harry now brought back one of the black-and-tan terriers, and exhibited a tan-colored spot under his left ear, which he said was *the* beauty spot, and showed that the dog wasn't black where he ought to be tan, or tan where he ought to be black—an announcement that was received with great favor. The next was an exhibition of bull dogs, the highest bred to win a silver-mounted collar. Only two animals were shown—Butler's "Tumbler" and Fletcher's "Billy." There was some difference of opinion as to whether either was a pure bull-dog. Harry decided that there was not a pure bull-dog in the whole room, and the Judges decided that "Tumbler" was the highest bred, so he took the collar. Thus far the exhibition bore a very faint resemblance to the Committee Examinations of Animals at a racing fair. But here the resemblance was lost entirely, for now Harry enters the arena with a large box of rats, squeaking as before, and announces that "the sports will open with a handsome specimen of a leopard, who will kill six rats, in good style." He then rams his hand through an opening in the box, and throws out one after another, and sometimes two at a time, into a circular pit, about nine feet in diameter. The spectators are in extacies, because of the ease and perfect safety with which he handles the rats. He takes them by the head, and by the tail—anywhere, and they do not bite him. The first thus thrown out were very large and well conditioned. The Chinaman drew nearer to the pit, and his eyes glistened with delight. He had seen the dogs one by one, and experienced great disappointment from the appearance of all of them, excepting one that was quite young. The others were very thin, and looked tough. But here were rats large and fat, and the Celestial was pleased—but only until the leopard came out and mangled them. Then dark envy was his only expression. After the leopard had finished his half-dozen, which he did rather slowly, but effectively, the black and tans were brought in and handicapped—each dog to kill one rat for every two pounds he might weigh. The heaviest dog was Baker's "Jack," which weighed 22 pounds, and, consequently, had to kill eleven rats in the same time that several dogs weighing 7 pounds, had only to kill three rats, with 5 seconds added to their time for the odd pound. When the first batch of rats were thrown in, there was great difficulty in keeping some of the most youthful spectators back from the edge of the pit, but they were finally induced to be seated, and then Pritchard entered with his dog to destroy eight rats. The word was given, and the dog went at them, his master jumping about in the pit all the time, as if he had suddenly gone mad, his object being, apparently, to keep the rats well together, so that the dog might kill them the sooner. When the last rat had given his last dying squeak, he caught up his dog and called "Time." He had killed them in 1 minute and 23 seconds. Other dogs were taken in and killed their various quantities in much the same way—the more experienced giving a rat but one bite and a shake, while the younger ones took more time, and sometimes shyed when a rat bit them instead of their biting him. The contest finally resulted in favor of Rooke's "Pet," a seven-pound dog that killed three rats in thirty-six seconds. During this exhibition the spectators seemed to derive as much amusement from the frantic efforts of the men in the pit to keep their dogs at work, and the rats from running up the legs of their pantaloons, as from the killing. One man, who was slightly inebriated entered the pit, with a 7-pound dog, and after dancing about wildly for some time, took up his animal and left the pit. It was discovered immediately that there were but two rats there, and there were cries of "Foul." Harry pursued the inebriated individual, brought him back into the pit, and then running his hand up between his back and his coat, brought forth a rat, that unharmed had taken shelter there. Of course great applause was the consequence. Another rat ran up under a man's pantaloons, and made him feel very unpleasant. His efforts, which were continued for some time, to get the rat down again, furnished great amusement for the spectators, who enjoyed it amazingly. When the prize had been awarded, Harry announced a "grand battle royal—fifty rats to all dogs that choose to enter," as the *finale*. He then brought another box of rats, and, putting in both hands, threw them out by half-dozens, until over fifty were running about the pit. The excitement now was very great. Every man who had a dog rushed with it to the edge of the pit, and waited with eagerness for the word to let them in. The Chinaman could not get a glimpse, so he ran around for a time in a state of alarming perturbation, and finally mounted an empty rat-box close by the pit. The word was given, the dogs were thrown in, and for a few moments, during which every rat was killed, the hall resounded with the shouts of the delighted spectators. Very few of the rats killed by the dogs were mutilated, and when our reporter left, the Chinaman, purse in hand, was in earnest conversation with Harry, the rat-killer.

Picking the Postmaster's Pocket.—Postmaster Fowler had his pocket picked at the ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening, of a pocket-book containing notes and checks to the amount of $3,000, and $22 in bank bills, which was carried off. The notes and checks, which were of no value except to the owner, were remitted next day to Mr. Fowler by the thief, who, as a matter of course, retained the bank bills. Mr. Fowler says he is satisfied. The thief, no doubt, is gratified.

The Mount Vernon Movement.—A great festival is in preparation for next week in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association. It is to continue for three days, and will embrace a grand ball, a concert, and two or three orations by distinguished orators. It is under the direction of the lady officers of the Association, aided by a number of our most prominent and influential citizens.

City Politics.—The American General Committee held a meeting last evening, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the City Convention in the nomination of Robert T. Haws for Comptroller, meets our hearty approbation, in the fact that he is the most acceptable candidate nominated.

Resolved, That this General Committee give our hearty approval of the City Convention in nominating Frederick C. Wagner for Governor of the Almshouse.

Free Lecture-Course at Cooper Institute.—The course of Free Lectures to be delivered during the season, before Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile College, in Cooper Institute, was inaugurated last evening by Mr. S. S. Packard, the Superintendent, in a lecture on the "History and Sphere of Commercial Colleges," delivered to a large audience in room No. 23 of that building. The lecture was a concise and able review of commercial education in this country, abounding in wholesome suggestions and happy illustrations, and clearly showing the advantages of a thorough training in the science of business. The idea of a free course of lectures to young men, under the auspices of such an institution, is one that should be hailed with pleasure, and be met in a spirit of generous appreciation. We learn that the lectures will be delivered regularly on Monday evening of each week, by the prominent speakers of the City, upon topics of general interest.

The Late Benjamin F. Butler.—The remains of the late Benjamin F. Butler having arrived in the steamer *Arago* on Monday, the funeral services will take place at the Mercer-street Church to-morrow, at 3 o'clock. Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the Bar in reference to the death of Mr. Butler. It will be held in the United States District Court-room, on Chambers-street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Judge Nelson will preside, and Messrs. Kent, Lord, Bidwell, Noyes and Edmonds are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Coroner's Inquests.

Died in a Station-house.—Monday evening, a First Ward policeman found an unknown man lying in the street grossly intoxicated. He had the man conveyed to the Station-house, where he was thrust into a cell. Four hours afterwards he was found dead. Death in a Station-house cell is not an unfrequent occurrence, and the wonder is that they are not more frequent, in view of the smallness of the cells, and almost total inattention to ventilation which characterizes them. An unknown man died yesterday in the City Prison. He was brought in drunk. Inquests will be held on the bodies to-day.

Death from Intemperance.—Henrietta Vanderbeck, an Englishwoman, was found dead yesterday morning in her bed, at No. 59 Forsyth-street. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death from intemperance" rendered.

Police Reports.

The Gambling-house Victim.—Gamblers are endowed with large sympathetic natures. At 10 A. M., on Monday—the hour announced for a hearing in the case of Benjamin F. Hibler, the Kentuckian fleeced out of his surplus funds, watch and diamond jewelry, at the gambling-house No. 575 Broadway—a large throng of the gambling fraternity were in attendance. There was an extensive display of heavy gold watch chains, flashy vests, Alexandrian kids and spotless linen shirt bosoms. The prisoners, Wm. Stuart, "banker," Dr. Johnson, "game keeper," John Riley, "dealer," and James Heusted, "roper in," if anything were a little dressier than their condoling friends, and their hair and moustaches were got up for the occasion in a little more elaborate style. The confused victim seemed to feel his position as a queer one. He is almost twenty-five years of age, and since his arrival in this City has been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. His father is reported to be a wealthy planter in Kentucky. The prisoners, with the exception of Dr. Johnson, waived an examination. On behalf of the accused Doctor, it is claimed that he was only a looker-on, and that, though he acted as "game-keeper," he was not to be held responsible for the alleged financial havoc effected by the gamesters. On this plea being entered the complainant was examined. He gave a statement regarding his losses, confirming the story published in Monday's Times. Upon his cross-examination he admitted having drank a good deal while undergoing the process of victimization, but charged Dr. Johnson with being implicated with the others in fleecing him. His testimony failed to impress the Magistrate in Dr. Johnson's favor, and at its close the latter, as well as the other accused parties, were required to give bail in $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. They all gave bail.

Matriculation of a Countryman in Tammany Politics.—Francisco Udolpho Fenno was formerly a resident of Otsego County—a county renowned for hop-raising. The residents of Otsego, besides sending a large quantity of hops to market, sent Mr. Francisco Udolpho Fenno to the State Legislature. Mr. Fenno became ambitious, moved to New-York and essayed to figure on the broader field of Tammany politics. He settled in the Third Ward, was elected a member of the Convention to nominate school officers, and met with the other delegates at "The Ark," in Greenwich-street, to transact the important business delegated them. A dispute arose, Mr. Fenno—so he alleges in an affidavit—was savagely beaten by his colleagues, his nose was broken, his eyes were blackened, and fourteen dollar bills were stolen from his pocket. Mr. Fenno was indignant, and instituted legal proceedings against his political assailants. The accused—Messrs. Hoffmire, Mathews and Coles, well-known politicians in the Third Ward—were yesterday arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions. They pleaded guilty. Mr. Spencer, their counsel, urged in their behalf the immemorial usage of Tammany Hall, which allowed, and even required, that the dull routine of political conventions should be relieved by the excitement of a free fight. He insisted that Mr. Francisco Udolpho Fenno had only been subjected to the usual initiatory process of matriculation into Tammany politics. The robbery was indignantly denied, but the other allegations of the complaint were admitted, and time was asked to put in affidavits in mitigation of the offence. The magistrate granted until Saturday for that purpose.

Unfortunate Pork Speculation and Most Fortunate Arrest.—Just after daylight on Monday morning Officer Story, of the Fifth Ward, observed a man walking through West Broadway, carrying a well-filled bag over his shoulders and considerably bowed down with the oppressive load. A feeling of compassion and curiosity possessed the officer—the curiosity predominating. He advanced towards the man, who instantly dropped his bag and ran. The officer ran too, and after a short chase overtook the fugitive. A search developed the fact that the bag contained pork, and that it had just been stolen from Washington Market. Curiosity gratified, the officer proceeded to conduct his prisoner to the Station-house. He had not gone far before the captured pork-dealer broke loose from him and darted up an alley, flourishing a knife and daring him to follow. The officer did follow, and gave his defiant prisoner a sharp rap over the skull with his club, which produced an instantaneous effect. After being taken to the Station-house, the prisoner was identified as Michael Walsh, *alias* "Desperate Mike." Mike was one of the gang who about a year ago broke into the Bonded Warehouse on the Cunard Dock, in Jersey City, and stole several thousand dollars worth of silks. For this offence he was convicted and sentenced to the New-Jersey State Prison. Working for nothing, and particularly in New-Jersey, was distasteful to Mike, and he made his escape. He will now be sent back to complete his prescribed term of imprisonment. He has long been known to the New-York Police as a desperate and dangerous character.

Arrest of a Policy Dealer.—William Jackson, keeping an Exchange office at No. 168 Chatham-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by detective officer Roach, charged with selling lottery policies, on complaint of William Schipp. It appears that Schipps, who lives in Henry-street, was apprehended a few days ago on suspicion of robbing his room-mate; but the evidence being unsatisfactory to the magistrate before whom he was arraigned, he was honorably discharged. While in custody, however, he was searched, and a number of policy slips were found on his person. He told the officers that he was not guilty of robbery, but about his only fault was playing policies at Jackson's exchange office, at the same time expressing a willingness to make an affidavit against that person, which he accordingly did. The accused was arrested and brought before Justice Connolly, who held him to bail in the sum of $1,000. Charles McBride became his surety.

A Burglar Caged.—The servants attached to the St. Nicholas Hotel sleep in a house in Mercer-street, adjoining the rear of the hotel. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the waiters entered his room, and discovered an individual carefully examining his Sunday clothes by the aid of a dark lantern. The waiter retreated, held on to the door, and shouted for help. The "help" showed their heads in quick time, and the audacious clothes examiner was arrested. A complete "kit" of burglar's tools was found in his possession. Being a young man of genteel pretensions, he expressed himself very much disgusted when he discovered the character of the place he had intruded himself into. He was taken to Jefferson Market and locked up, giving his name as George Williams.

Perils of Art-gazing.—Mr. Wm. H. Hartwell stopped yesterday to look at the paintings in a show-window in Broadway. A youth, seemingly an enthusiastic admirer of the fine arts, stood by his side. Mr. Hartwell felt a rude push, and suddenly missed the art-admiring youth and his own gold watch. He grabbed the departing youth, and fortunately recovered his watch. The young "knuck," who gave the name of John Carey, was committed to the Tombs.

Fires.

Last evening at 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the frame building No. 90 Reade-street, owned by Mr. Limber, and occupied by C. Interman and other families. The fire originated between the clapboards and second-story floor, but from what cause is unknown. Damage to building $25. Mr. Interman sustained slight damage by water. Insured $300 in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.... The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning of some moulding frames on the roof of Herring's foundry, No. 742 Greenwich-street. The frames were put upon the roof to dry and it is supposed that a spark lodged on them before being carried there. The damage to the building will probably amount to $100.

In Washington-street.—A slight fire occurred at 4, yesterday morning, in the apartments of Patrick Kelly, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 467 Washington-street. The fire originated from the stove. An infant which was lying near the stove barely escaped being burned to death. By the timely discovery of the fire the child only received slight burns. The damage to the furniture was trifling.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch and Dr. Cheever's Church.

No. 24 William-street, New-York, Nov. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, I find the statement that a Rev. J. L. Hatch, whose effusions form a part of the ornaments of the Park palings, claims to be a member in full communion of the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church.

The only person of that or similar name ever connected with the Church of the Puritans is Mr. Junius L. Hatch, who appears by the records to have been dismissed therefrom on the 14th May, 1857. Whether this be the gentleman referred to in your article I have no means of knowing. There is no such person at present connected with the Church of the Puritans.

Very respectfully yours,
BENJ. K. PHELPS,
Clerk of the Church of the Puritans.

The Departure of General Paez.

[General Orders, No. 14.]

Head Quarters First Division N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1858.

The Major-General has the pleasure to announce to the Division, that General Paez has so far recovered from the injuries sustained by him on the 25th instant, as to be able to embark for Venezuela on Thursday next, the 2d December.

The Detachment of Cavalry and Artillery detailed for his Escort by General Orders, No. 12, will therefore parade on that day, under the command of Brigadier-General Spicer, to escort this veteran soldier, and the Venezuelan Commissioners, from the Astor-place Hotel to the point of embarkation upon the North River.

The line will be formed in Lafayette-place, with the right on Astor-place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The General, Field and Staff Officers of the Division not on duty, are requested to meet the Major-General, in full uniform and mounted, at 11½ o'clock on the same day, in Washington-place, near Broadway, to join the procession. By order of

Major-General SANDFORD.

C. H. Sandford, D. Q. M., Acting Division Inspector.

A Card.

To the Public of New-York:

I shall appear on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, at about 3 o'clock to-day, and address you on the coming election.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Unemployed Laborers.

The early setting in of Winter has led to the dismissal of a considerable number of men who were employed on the various public and private works in the City and the neighborhood. A considerable number have been discharged from the Croton Reservoir, and those that have been retained have had their wages reduced to 80 cents a day—a lower rate than has been paid here in many years. About 1,300 men have been dismissed from the Central Park, but those that remain are still paid 90 cents for nine hours' work.

There is very little prospect of any work offering for these unemployed laborers during the next three months, and unless something can be provided for them to do they will become a burden upon the City, and the private charities of our citizens will be severely taxed to relieve their necessities. A much greater number of men have been suddenly deprived of work than was the case last Winter, when so much distress was anticipated, and such earnest endeavors were made to provide against a season of suffering. The Common Council can do something towards providing labor for a considerable number of these men by making an appropriation for grading Hamilton-square, and the two Commissioners of the City Hall might do something towards giving employment to a large number of idlers by adopting at once a plan for the new Hall, and availing themselves of the appropriation which has already been made for that work, though it may not be half so large as it should be, and undoubtedly will be. It is well for our public authorities to bear in mind the exigencies of the season, and not to neglect until the last moment to make provision for a numerous class of our people who will not be neglected. The promoters of the mobs of last December are already at work again, and they are taking steps to stir up a spirit of rebellion and disorder by celebrating the anniversary of the first turn out last year. A banner is to be presented to somebody and a grand demonstration is to be made to commemorate an event which everyone, and especially those who were engaged in it, ought to be most desirous of consigning to oblivion.

☞ Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE, $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*. Send for a Circular.

$50. $50.
☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.
COCOINE.
Prepared from............Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

☞ A Card.
Troy, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.
We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Charles H. King sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, Inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

☞ The Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative receives the approbation of the most scientific men in the world; it cleanses and renovates the cuticle of the head, prevents the hair falling off, and renders the hair soft, glossy and inclined to curl. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Sold by all Druggists, and by
JULES HAUEL & CO.,
No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

☞ Ladd, Webster & Co.,
TIGHT-STICH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

DIED

Durell.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 29, of erysipelas, Deborah Durell, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from her late residence, No. 41 7th-st., at 3 P. M.

Brink.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 29, Mary C., widow of the late Thomas Brink, in the 29th year of her age.

Her relatives, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 195 Spring-st.

Williams.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 29, Theodore Agustes, son of Theodore and Sarah Williams, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 189 East 28th st., near 1st av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Wright.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 27, Delilah, wife of Charles S. Wright, aged 55 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from said Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

Goldsmith.—At the New-York Hospital, on Monday, Nov. 29, Capt. Egbert Goldsmith, of Cutchogue, from being run over by railroad cars at Elizabethport, N. J., Nov. 22.

His remains were taken to Long Island for interment yesterday, (Tuesday.)

Ferry.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 29, Mary Keeler, wife of J. Milton Ferry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 West 12th st., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Garnett.—At Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, on Friday, Sept. 17, Marianna Easton, wife of Major Robert S. Garnett, U. S. Army, and daughter of Geo. S. Nelson, Esq., of this City, in the 27th year of her age. Also, at the same place, on Thursday, Sept. 23, Arthur Nelson, her infant son, aged 7 months and 5 days.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of "All Souls," 4th-av. and 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M., whence the remains will be taken to Greenwood. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Stone.—At his residence in Westfield, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 29, of consumption, in the 29th year of his age, Dan Stone, formerly a member of the Cincinnati Bar.

Nicholson.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 28, at her residence, No. 107 West 47th-st., of pneumonia, Eleanor Brasher Berrien, wife of Lieut. J. W. A. Nicholson, United States Navy, and youngest daughter of the late Daniel Berrien, aged 32 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Bull.—At Blooming Grove, on Sunday evening, Nov. 28, at the house of her brother, Robert Denniston, Mrs. Jane C. Bull, in the 56th year of her age.

Condict.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 28, suddenly, the Rev. Edward W. Condict, aged about 25 years.

The funeral services will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The funeral of Benjamin F. Butler will take place at the Mercer-st. Church on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, and the members of the Bar are invited to attend, without further notice.

GAS ON A WALK!
On Monday next, Nov. 29, and following days, (except Sunday,) the Gas-Generating-and-Cooking-Range Company will start one of their Hendrick Bro.' patented apparatus from the dépôt, No. 512 Broadway, at 5½ o'clock P. M., to be conveyed in a blaze of triumph through all the principal streets of the City, returning at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Gas will be made on the wagon, and be consumed from 10 large burners. Citizens, be wide awake! Look out for Gas on a walk!!

REMOVAL.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858,
THE BROWN-STONE STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LEONARD-ST.

SHAWLS.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
Will expose to sale on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED
ALL WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
Being the entire stock of a well-known make.
FINE, LARGE AND HEAVY,
PRICE $3 75,
WHICH IS WHOLLY WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
Also, a general assortment of BROCHE AND OTHER SHAWLS, adapted to the season.

ENGLISH AMARANTH PRINTS.
22 Cases NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, landing from steamer *Africa*, and for sale DECEMBER 1, 1858.
No. 350 BROADWAY.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

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A large and complete assortment of seasonable articles. We have also under contract for daily delivery a large variety of GOODS, of styles most wanted.
Dec. 1, 1858.
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200 BALES, COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FROM COMMON TO SUPERFINE.
DECEMBER 1, 1858.
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400 cases of all styles will be offered Dec. 1, at very low prices, by
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO,
NO. 350 BROADWAY.

CASSIMERES.
1,000 Pieces Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Will be offered
DECEMBER 1.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
NO. 350 BROADWAY.

COBURGS, ALPACAS AND BOMBAZINES,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
DEC. 1.
NO. 350 BROADWAY.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

PRINTED DE LAINES.
20 cases fine English Goods, at 11½ cents—a bargain.
ALSO,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
all the newest patterns, at low prices.
Dec. 1, 1858.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
BROADWAY AND LEONARD-STREET.

DRESS GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
will continue to import, in great variety, all the newest styles of
BRITISH DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
WHITE GOODS
Of every description, to which they invite special attention.
NO. 350 BROADWAY.

SILK GOODS.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
Will continue to deal LARGELY in
BLACK SILKS.
Also, in choice styles of
FANCY SILKS.
NO. 350 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS.
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
Are sole agents for the sale of
BRIGHT & COMPANY'S
VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETINGS.
They also import the well-known Carpets, Rugs, &c., of
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS,
And are Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
AMERICAN CARPETINGS.
DECEMBER 1st, 1858.
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ATLANTIC SHEETINGS
AND
AMERICAN COTTON GOODS,
Of every description, always for sale by
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
BROADWAY AND LEONARD-STREET.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE,
DECEMBER NUMBER,
WITH SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING TIME TABLES
OF THE 29TH INST.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
From the Boston Journal.
We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise as to go on a journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining hand-book.
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NINTH VOLUME—NOW READY,
AN ABRIDGMENT
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From 1789 to 1856.
From Gales and Seaton's Annals of Congress; from their Register of Debates; and from the Official Reported Debates by John C. Rives.
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"I feel justified in expressing the belief that I have rendered a great public service to the Union. I have rendered accessible (and I hope attractive) to the whole reading community the history of the formation of this Union, and of the spirit out of which it grew, and of the spirit in which it was administered, carrying the noble vessel safely through every danger for near seventy years. I have made all this knowledge accessible to every reading man; and knowledge is power,—especially political power,—and as necessary to adorn a public man's life, as to enable him to legislate beneficially for the country and avoid the mistakes and errors which often mortify himself. That is one object of the Abridgment, and a high one—but not the highest. The highest lies among the most exalted of human actions, among the objects which would reconcile a distracted Union by showing the examples of moderation, of justice, of mutual defence, which joined us together and kept us together. The Abridged Debates will abound in such examples, and from men of such noble character as will command veneration and imitation."
THOMAS H. BENTON.
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WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM,
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This elegant book is printed from a new font of pica type cast purposely for it, upon extra sized calendered paper, made to order, and bound in real Turkey, in new and rich styles, by Somerville.
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Sixth and last Lecture of the Course.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
The Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, will lecture upon *His Travels in Egypt and Palestine*, with interesting illustrations and reminiscences, commencing at 8 o'clock. The Lecture Committee regret to announce a sudden death in the family of Mr. E. P. Whipple, of Boston, which will prevent his fulfilling his engagement to lecture before the Association.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.
Assets, Aug. 1, 1858..........$2,877,584
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In the best manner and by the first
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200 CASES OF FANCY SILKS FOR BONNETS—Uncut velvets, plush, silk velvets, satins, colored and black Ostrich feathers, French velvet flowers, head ornaments, rich ribbons for sashes for evening dresses, newest styles of ladies' dress trimmings, will be opened this morning, and will be sacrificed to close out this season's importations at the regular auction prices, at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
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DE FORREST, [illegible] & CO.
Are now opening at th[illegible]
NOS. 80 AND [illegible]-ST.
300 cases Warren M[illegible]
85 cases new-style [illegible]
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
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NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
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Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French [illegible]
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Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chine, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
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Elegant Medallion, new styles..........12s. to [illegible] per yd.
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A splendid assortment of
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A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

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Dr. RADWAY & CO. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants, and gums, a nutricious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with Radway's Regulating Pills—that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as the one ounce of ordinary bread; so that, while the system is undergoing a thorough physicing and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.
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regulate each and every organ of the system, and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys. They cure
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They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to fits of Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand.
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Have extreme pleasure in announcing their ENTIRE SUCCESS in the production of this beautiful repetition of
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Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles	$4 50
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Now opening at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, comprising a complete variety of
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NEW STYLES,
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MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.—The reputation and consequent sale of this invaluable curative is beyond all precedent. Thousands are this moment experiencing its benefits and echoing its praises in all parts of our extended country. At this season no weak or delicate person should be without it. It is an absolute antidote for Colds, Coughs, and all Pulmonary attacks; a positive shield against the bane of our changeable climate—CONSUMPTION. As an external application it is unequaled and unapproached, for PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED. Its cheapness is not the least of its qualities to be commended. A single one will last the whole Winter. Price 25 cents.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. [illegible] Walker-st., New-York.
Sold by all Druggists in town and country everywhere.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND PHYSICAL restorative is a positive cure for epilepsy, neuralgia, nervous headache, delirium-tremens, rheumatism, nervous debility, mental or physical impotency, night sweats, coughs, loss of sleep and appetite, prostration from physical and mental excitement, or any nervous affection. [illegible] and there is no reaction. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st. $1 per bottle, [illegible] per dozen.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER—[illegible] to destroy anything in the shape of Cockroaches, Ants, Bugs or Vermin. This is a family necessity. A trial is easy—the expense nothing. Refers to Astor and St. Nicholas Hotels, Barnes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row and [illegible] Broadway. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,

Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
None having been manufactured more than a few days.
The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, the 29th inst.,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have forced themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who have desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is distinguished by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

CLOSING OUT!—CLOSING OUT!
THE LARGEST
AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
in the City.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.,
Will offer
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,

[illegible] Raglans from	$4 to $10
(Assorted styles and colors.)	
1,000 Pilot Beaver Raglans	$6 50 to $8
800 Castor Beaver Raglans	$7 50 to $10
1,000 Trecot Beaver Raglans	$5 to $7 50
1,000 Felt Beaver Raglans	$4 50 to $8
800 Esquimaux Beaver Raglans	$10
800 Doeskin Beaver Raglans	$8 to $12

Thus forming the most complete
and extensive assortment
ever offered in this City.
In connection with the above,
He will also offer
1,000 SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH CROTCHET TRIMMING,
Of
CASTOR BEAVER,
DOESKIN BEAVER,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER, &c., &c.
Lined Beaver, with black flannel,
Of every description.

REDUCTIONS IN
SILKS,
SHAWLS, AND
DRESS GOODS,
In order to close the
Balance of our importations
On MONDAY, Nov. 29.
Also,
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
BAJOU GLOVES,
Of exclusive shades,
Just landed,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Superfine Ingrains	at 70 cents per yard.
Three Ply	at 95 cents per yard.
English Brussels	at 90 cents per yard.

ALSO, RICH CARPETINGS,
Medallions, Velvets, Tapestry &c., and
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS
FOR
$1 per yard,
VERY CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, 29th instant,
AT THE
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No, 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
BEAVERS, AND CASTOR BEAVERS,
LION SKINS AND SEAL SKINS,
AT CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.
Also, just received, several cases of
SUPERIOR BLANKETS FROM AUCTION.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE ABOVE GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
N. B.—NOVELTIES by every steamer.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
CASHMERE, PRINTED WOOL, PLAID and FIGURED WOOL SHAWLS, together with every other description of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimmings,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 259 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, AT
CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.,
A large invoice of
SUPERIOR CASSIMERE BUSINESS
COATS,
For sale at from $3 50 to $7 50.
Also; Overcoats, Frock-Coats, Pants and Vests,
At surprisingly low prices.

BLANKETS.
C. G. HOOK,
Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods for cash from Mr. W. S. Bond, (who is retiring from business,) now offers 1,000 pairs of the best English and American Blankets at the cost of production. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

REGULAR TRADE.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.

In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.

S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF skeleton skirts of our own make at retail, at cost. An inspection of goods and prices solicited. Children's as low as 25 cents. Ladies' as low as 65 cents. The quality of our goods will compare favorably with any in market. FROST & CO., No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

DRY GOODS, MERINOES, BLANKETS, broadcloths, satinets, jeans, muslins, prints, ginghams, damasks, table cloths, handkerchiefs, flannels, diaper, &c., for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT SALE OF
RICH PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS AND TALMAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE,
Fabricant et marchand des modes, rue Neuve, St. Augustine, Paris,

Costumer ex-in-Chief to the Empress Eugenie, and all the royal houses in Europe, having relinquished his wholesale business in the United States in consequence of losses sustained during the late commercial crisis; and being in possession of an immense collection of nouveauties for Ladies' costumes, which necessity compels him to convert into cash within a limited space of time, he has consigned the same to

W. B. MACKENZIE,

The well-known proprietor of the celebrated Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., New-York, who, in order to carry out his intentions above expressed, has determined upon effecting forced sales at his new and elegant establishment,

NO. 503 BROADWAY,

Simultaneous with those now progressing at the rue Neuve, St. Augustine, Paris. The assortment apportioned to this City consists of upward of

3,000 RICH VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of the very latest Parisian style, and made of the richest material, amounting in cost in Paris, to over
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
And in order to effect its speedy distribution he has specially retained the spacious and elegant store
NO. 503 BROADWAY,
Where the whole stock is now being offered at private sale, at such merely nominal prices for really first-class articles as to only convince the beholder of the truth of the above by actual inspection.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS:

350 Black Lyons Velvet, new in style and rich in quality, with superb broche and other trimmings, at from	$30 to $40
300 Extra Superior Cloth, very elaborately adorned, at from	45 to 60
210 Magnificent embroidered Velvet Cloaks, at from	65 to 120
700 Heavy Black Cloth Raglans, at from	12 to 15
850 Extra superfine Beaver Cloth, with crochet ornaments, at from	16 to 20
350 Very super do., at from	22 to 28
300 Truly magnificent do., comprising some of the most elegant garments ever imported into America	30 to 35
Also, a miscellaneous lot of good and useful Black Cloth Cloaks, at	$8 $10 and $12

And an assortment of Ladies' Opera Cloaks, and Misses' and Young Ladies'
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, TALMAS, &c.,
All at nominal prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE, No. 503 Broadway.

THE GLORY OF VERSAILLES.
From Harper's Weekly.

Among the palaces of France, the Palace des Thermes, the Louvre, Malmaison, the Elysee, magnificent though they were, that of Versailles took precedence. When Louis XIV. ascended the throne of France, he became discontented with the beautiful palace at St. Germain. From his windows he could discern, at no great distance, the towers of L'Eglise St. Denis, beneath whose gloomy walls reposed the ashes of the Kings of France; and the royal sensualist, too much in love with life ever to reflect on death, determined to remove from the shadows which those sacred walls threw over his mind, and in what was then the forest of Versailles, at the cost of $200,000,000, he erected a palace for himself, his favorites and courtiers, that surpassed in magnificence the wildest dreams of those who had preceded him. A circuit of sixty miles inclosed the immense park, in the centre of which the kingly palace was embowered; and as if by magic a magnificent city took the place of hill and dale, fern and forest, and wealthy nobles reared their princely homes near the royal residence, and a hundred thousand citizens thronged the streets of gay Versailles.

Babylon, in all its glory, was eclipsed by this modern seat of splendor and voluptuousness, and millions toiled throughout the length and breadth of the land to feed and clothe these proud patricians, and to administer to their indulgence. The nobles of the Bourbon Court, in all the extravagance of aristocratic pomp and pride, crowded the brilliant Salle de l'Opera and the gorgeous Salons de Dance. Prodigality and voluptuous joy ruled the hour. This was Fashion's home; and here, king over all—even over royalty itself—dictating alike to potentate and prince, to royal mistress and to the Queen of France, Adolf de la Maire, the Court Costumer, presided. In all matters of dress, of taste, of decoration, his dictum was supreme. He held the place of Master of the Robes, and each morning, after the valets and gentlemen of the royal chamber had performed their various offices, with the utmost solemnity of etiquette, Monsieur de la Maire approached to dress the King, and one by one he handed to the head valet the various articles to be worn by Majesty; and no article, from the garter to the royal robes, could be worn unless sanctioned by this dignitary. After breakfast the services of la Maire came again into requisition, to dress the monarch for the Cabinet. Again for dinner, and after that for supper. And imperious royalty, self-willed and exacting upon every other point, ever bowed in acquiescence to the will of Maitre des Robes

Louis XIV. passed from the scene, and in the course of time Adolf de la Maire was gathered to his fathers, leaving his wealth and place to his son, August la Maire, who ruled as potent in the world of fashion as did the King over the world political.

But he, too, passed away, and his descendant, Victoria Maire, fashioned the garments in which the XVIth Louis and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette stood before the alter at Versailles, in consummation of that nuptial union which terminated in the most melancholy tragedy the world has ever known.

Political dynasties changed, the Bourbons were driven from the throne, and returned to it. But though different monarchs swayed the sceptre over the land, the family of la Maire continued, through every change, to hold the reins of fashion. Son succeeded father, generation after generation, and dictated what was and what was not fit to adorn the royal form, and set off to the best advantage the queenly beauties who thronged the court. And when the man of energy, of action, and of intellect came to usurp the place of the sensual, the voluptuous and the vain; when the Corsican soldier came to think, to do, to toil, day after day, and night after night, to promote the prosperity of France through all its varied interests, one would have thought that a man like la Maire would have been overlooked and that he would have had cause to have exclaimed "My occupation's gone." Not so, for when the monarchs of Europe, with their united millions combined, had chained the democratic king to the bleak rock of St. Helena, and replaced the Bourbon on the throne, a certain Ambrose la Maire was left the King of Fashion still, as he had been during the reign of the Corsican. Revolution followed revolution, still the la Maire, with a tenacity that scarcely has a parallel, and which can only be accounted for on the ground of their wonderful capacity for the rôle they played, held their place, so that even now, when the nephew has succeeded the uncle; and driven once more the Bourbons to flight and exile, a descendant of that same Adolf la Maire, who presided over the toilet Louis XIV., is the Costumer of l'Imperatrice, and still sways the sceptre over the world of fashion. True, the les Maires no longer confine their presence to Versailles, but one Jean de la Maire, from his throne, Rue Neuve St. Augustine, Paris, dictates to all Europe the style and fashion of their garments. He speaks, and crinoline expands its graceful airiness, or contracts its vast dimensions within the sphere he circumscribes, and to the house of la Maire the ladies of our own country are indebted for nearly all the graceful novelties in shape of mantillas, robes, &c., that are worn by the élite. So great has been the demand from this country upon that famous house that at last he has been forced to concentrate the trade with this country to a single dépôt, where, at all times, his late novelties will be found, and through which all orders will reach him. The person whom he has selected for this important place is our well known costumer, Mr. WM. B. MACKENZIE, No. 503 Broadway, whose name has long been the synonym of all that is elegant, distingue, and tasteful. In order to afford a place where the rich fabrics of LA MAIRE may at all times be seen to the best advantage, and where he could have sufficient space to keep the large assortment of which he is in constant receipt properly in view, MR. MACKENZIE has leased and fitted up a Palais des Modes, three doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the votaries of fashion will always find the latest novelties of the fickle goddess. MR. MACKENZIE thus makes one of the principal features of Paris a part of our own metropolis, and we predict that it will not be long ere the branch house of LA MAIRE, in Broadway, will be as famous as the great original of Rue Neuve St. Augustine, Paris.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
2,000 PAIRS,
FROM AUCTION.
For sale at 40 per cent. below the cost of importation.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN—a fine assortment.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

PARIS ROBES AND RICH SILKS
in great variety. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
A large assortment of Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c.,
From 6 shillings to $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st

WOOLEN BLANKETS,
TOILET QUILTS,
Heavy LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS
At a great reduction in price, bought for cash, in the stock of W. S. Bond, and from recent auction sales, by
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 and 110 6th-av.

AUCTION DRY GOODS,
From 25 to 40 per cent. below
REGULAR PRICES.
We are receiving daily,
Silks, Shawls, French Merinos, Paramattas, Alpaccas, De Laines, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, &c., to which we invite the attention of housekeepers. W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK CLOAKS!
BLACK CLOAKS!!
SIBERIAN BEAVERS, very heavy and warm ...... $10.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, would call the attention of ladies to their stock of Chantilly laces, flouncings, veils, &c.; also, Point Aquille sets and collars, unsurpassed in style.
Paris Embroidered
collars, sets, capes, infants' caps, robes, edgings, insertions, bands, handkerchiefs and mourning articles.

AT MACY'S,
Opening a fine assortment of black and white trimming laces, all widths. Laces for sleeves and caps; also, a fine assortment of ladies', gents' and children's cotton, fancy lined merino and woolen hosiery; also ladies' best kid gloves, 6s.; gents' best kid gloves, $1. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE MUCH used for softening and bleaching the hands; as a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, &c., and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15 per dozen. C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS and PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color.
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS,
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Nov. 28, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive Stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS,
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, CROSSOVERS, LUSTRES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, MERINOS, &c., &c. Also,
A cheap lot of entirely new Winter styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for Dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, TICKINGS, and DOMESTIC GOODS of every kind.
Also,
SHAKER and EBENEZER FLANNELS
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
ELEGANT IN STYLE,
DURABLE IN QUALITY,
AND MODERATE IN PRICE.
SEVERAL NEW STYLES FOR THIS MONTH
Will be added to our
STOCK THIS MORNING.

Beaver Raglans, all colors, at	$4 50 and $5 00
Ribbed Beaver, all colors, at	$5 50 and $6 00
Esquimaux, all colors, at	$7 50 and $8 50
Tricot Beaver, all colors, at	$4 50 and $5 50

CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, &c., &c.
All our garments are made in the most fashionable and durable manner.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT MACY'S,
OPENING FROM AUCTION,
1,000 French Embroidered Infants' Caps, from 1s. to 3s.
10,000 yards Cambric Trimmings, from 6d. to $1 per yard.
2,000 yards Cambric Flouncings and Bands, very much under price.
All styles of Feathers and Head-dresses, just opened, at great bargains. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome .... $8 and $10.
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

BOYS' WINTER OUTFITS.
Parents can clothe their boys from head to foot, for the school, the store, the drawing room, more elegantly and at a cheaper rate than elsewhere, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

LADIES WILL TELL ONE ANOTHER WHEN
THEY GET A BARGAIN.
IT IS
SUCH INFLUENCES WHICH CAUSE
the
FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT
to be
DAILY CROWDED.

THE TRAPPER'S sending their CHOICEST CAPTURES DIRECT enables their being SOLD LESS than if they passed through many hands before being offered at retail.
MINK CAPES, PELERINES, VICTORINES AND MUFFS
made from the darkest and richest of their selections.
THE HANDSOMEST COLLECTION
ever
OFFERED IN NEW-YORK,
and so acknowledged by Furriers,
AT PRICES
that will satisfy ALL that WILL CALL that
IT IS NO SECRET
WHY THE LADIES BUY THEIR FURS
at the
FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT.
Don't mistake the number,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.
Second and Third av. cars pass the door.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS
At No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.
CLOSING SALE ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Dec. 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock each day.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, will close out, as above, the entire balance of stock of elegant made-up furs, robes, &c., comprising magnificent Russian sable, Hudson's Bay sable, real Russian mink, Royal ermine, fitch, Grecian stone marten, French sable, squirrel, and other large Raglans, carriage capes, talmas, tippets, half capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c., &c.
Also,
Gentlemen's furs in every variety, gloves, caps, collars, sleigh and lap robes of various kinds, children's furs, &c., &c.
The entire stock, valued at $150,000, was all made up fresh for City retail trade, and warranted free from moth.
Sale positively without any reserve, as the entire stock must be sold as above to close the estate, by order of the Assignees.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

SETS OF SABLES,
Both Russian and Hudson's Bay,
WONDERFULLY CHEAP!
At GENIN'S New Fur Store,
No. 507 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 27TH INST., A LARGE, yellow, leather POCKET-BOOK, containing three bills of exchange, letters, &c., of no use to any one but the owner, who is a poor man. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on leaving the same with JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 218 Fulton-st., over Ocean Bank.

THE WONDER OF ALL!
Is the Harris Patent Carpet Sweeper, moving along noiselessly and picking up all the dirt, thread, linting, &c., on the carpets, oil-cloths, mats, and floors. Has lowering screws to lower the brush as it wears. Has padded wheels so that the finest carpet cannot be injured. Is well made and will last for years; price $4. Call and see the operation. For sale by
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and soups; also, pastry, dessert, jellies and ice cream; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting. Both have the best of City reference from their last places. Call, for 2 days, at No. 49 Bank st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL AND most respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; will be found to be of a gentle, willing and obliging disposition; can give unexceptionable City references; has lived one year and nine months in her last situation. Can be seen immediately, by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing, or laundress, in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of references from her last places; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., first floor, back room, between Bleecker and 4th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, together or separately; one as seamstress and dressmaker, and to assist in chamberwork or wait on an invalid—has no objection to go in the country or travel with a lady; the other as first-rate laundress, can flute and mangle and clear-starch. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av., for two days. Both have the best of recommendations.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or fine washer and parlor maid; does up fine linen in style; wages $7. Also, her niece, as seamstress and nurse; takes charge of a baby or growing children; is quick at the needle; wages $7, City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RELIAble and worthy woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a good plain cook, and thoroughly experienced as a washer and ironer; is a person of very agreeable and obliging disposition and not fearful of work; best of City reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT cook. Understands her business thoroughly, and will assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Also, by her sister, as chambermaid and waiting, or as laundress. Both have excellent references from their last place. Call at No. 207 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY REspectable woman, as seamstress and to make herself useful. No objection to the country. Has been accustomed to manage in a farm house. Understands a dairy, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 10 4th-av., in the store opposite Tompkins Market, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to go to Brooklyn; good wages required; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., third floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups, &c., and the washing of a private family; wages $7 to $8; also, her niece as thorough chambermaid and waitress; City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; is fully competent to discharge her duties in either capacity; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 167 East 32-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to assist in taking care of children. Has two years City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant, and raise it with either bottle or spoon; very fond of children, and has a most excellent temper; best of City reference. For further particulars, call at No. 74 Charles-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and neat sewer; understands her business well. Also, a first-rate Protestant cook, who understands pastry and preserves of all kinds; has the highest City reference. Call at No. 127 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARD-WORKING girl a situation; understands good, plain cooking; washes and irons well; is willing, obliging and not afraid to work for a large family. Apply in the office No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and a most experienced baker; is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 171 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do some washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 87 East 32d-st., top floor of front room, between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and would do light chamberwork, and, if necessary, would attend growing children. Has respectable City reference. Address B. G., No. 225 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can have the best City references. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman—a Protestant—to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations—one as seamstress, no objection to do chamberwork or take charge of children; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Has good City reference. Call at 70 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A respectable English woman; can take a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Can be seen at No. 27 East 20th-st., where she has lived for the last three years.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; can operate on a machine—no objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 111 West 31st-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small private family; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 5 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant German woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has good City reference. Apply at No. 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; have got the best of City reference. Call at No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A respectable girl; understands the business thoroughly, and can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; could do plain sewing, if required. Apply at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; will take whole charge of the kitchen, and is willing to assist in washing; has good references. Apply at No. 129 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; has no objection to do general housework. Apply at No. 108 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best of City reference; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference. Call at No. 178 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY American girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employers, No. 22 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady a situation as housekeeper, companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady. Address AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she is willing to assist in washing. May be seen at No. 325 6th-av. Refers to No. 25 West 20th-st., where she has lived the past 18 months.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, who is a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse; is very fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Best of reference given from her late situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (ENGLISH Protestant) a situation to take care of children or assist in chamberwork. Address or call on M. H., No. 410 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE SMART Protestant girls to cook, wash and iron; two experienced chambermaids and laundresses, and a large number of smart, competent girls in various situations, with good City reference. Employers will not be disappointed, as there is no charge if not suited at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST TRUSTworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child's nurse; is a person of very genteel and neat appearance, in every respect competent to her duties; has excellent references. Any lady requiring a kind and obliging servant, will apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and French embroideries. Can be seen till suited. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as laundress, or to do plain cooking and assist in the washing. Can offer the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class laundress. Has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen in her last place until engaged. Call at No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist with the fine washing and ironing and chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Has no objection to going to the country. Call at No. 298 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, can operate on a machine. No objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen until suited at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of references given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly, in a private family. Apply at No. 63 Stanton-st., 4th-story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; has best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 219 Broome-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SHE TAKES IN WASHING AND ironing, at her residence, No. 82 17th-st., in the rear, near the 6th-av.; will give satisfaction to all who favor her with their calls. CLARA HUTTON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW EXCELlent female domestics. Families requiring first-class servants can secure the same, and save expense of advertising and annoyance of unqualified applicants, by applying at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, conducted by an American, strictly upon honorable principles. Patrons may rely upon having none sent except they are really capable and trusty.
J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SIX RESPECTABLE Protestant men, in different capacities, one as first-rate farmer and gardener, two as waiters, two as coachmen, and one as clerk or book-keeper. All perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AND TWO PROTESTant English girls, situations as general houseworkers, or chambermaids and waiters. Two first-class cooks, and a large number of general servants also want situations. They are well recommended from some of the best families in Brooklyn. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WHO have just come from the country, without any family, situations; the man as groom or coachman, is a good driver, and has a perfect knowledge of his business, and would have no objection to take charge of a small garden or make himself generally useful, if required; his wife as cook or laundress, would have no objection to make herself generally useful, if required. Address R. M. H., No. 328 Bowery, corner of Bond-st., at Albro's.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT Scotchman, without incumbrance, a situation, as coachman; can take care of a garden, if required; can produce the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; has no objection to any part of the country; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman. Country preferred. Is a good groom and a good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Is willing to go to any part of the country. Wages moderate. Can be seen for three days by addressing C. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, 16 years of age; knows how to take care of and drive horses, and is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's house; has no objection to going South with a gentleman's family. Can give good reference. Address T. M., or apply at SMITH'S Seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a trustworthy man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best City reference from his previous and last places. Address C. M., No. 37 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address H. T., at Mr. Morriss' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a very excellent and highly-recommended German Protestant man, who understands the care and treatment of horses well, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, or porter in a store; he is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; seven years' reference from his last place. Call for two days at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as farmer; understands all kinds of farming, and has good reference. Address E. C., Box No. 173, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 756 Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man; has no objections to the country; can produce first-rate City references. Address J. O., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; has good City referenee; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 683 Broadway, in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as copyist. Good references given. Address YOUNG AMERICA, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to learn harness making; has had two years' experience. Call at or address No. 3 6th-st., near the Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSERY-MAID AND SEAMStress in a private family on Long Island, about two hours' ride from the City; a first-rate woman, who understands well the care of children, who can sew for them and have the care of them night and day, be faithful to her charge and come well recommended; to such a person good wages will be given. Address W., Box No. 573 Post-office.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, TIDY GIRL, FOR general housework; one with some experience; it is necessary that she should understand cooking and be a good washer and ironer. Such a person, well recommended, may find a good home by applying to JOHN LEWIS, No. 104 Murray-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman as nurse, who is willing to go on a long voyage; none need apply but one accustomed to the sea. Best of City references required. Apply at St. Denis Hotel, room No. 44, to-day, between the hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SALESWOmen, for laces, embroideries and ribbons. Must have a good knowledge of the business. Good references required. Apply to WM. KINZEY, No. 223 8th-av.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, AN INtelligent boy, (between 15 and 18 years) who writes a good hand. Address, in handwriting of applicant, to T. B. H., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING Agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER OF GOOD CHARacter and qualifications, to go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—ON OVERCOATS—FIRST-CLASS MAchine hands. None but the best workmen need apply at Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

WANTED—STRAW HAT TRIMMERS AND STRAW braid sewers, at Newark, N. J. Apply to MAYHER & RAVENHILL, No. 180 Broadway, late A. Leland & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No 268 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—ST. ANNE'S French Classes, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; 7½ P. M. for beginners; 8½ for conversation. Admission to both, $3 a month. Day class at 2 o'clock. Professor JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them. Private lessons.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The [illegible] semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune.*

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

A CARD—A CLERGYMAN, LONG USED TO teaching, having a couple of hours each day unoccupied, desires to instruct young Ladies in Latin, French and Belles Lettres; also, he prepares Gentlemen for College. Address CLERICUS, at the office of this paper.

A LADY, A SUPERIOR VOCALIST and teacher of the piano-forte, would like to give instruction in exchange for board in some agreeable family. Highest reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 3,083 Post-office.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French and drawing, in addition to the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. B., Box No. 2,579 Post-office, New-York.

TO TEACHERS.—A THOROUGH TEACHER IS wanted in the junior department of a boys' boarding school, near the City; to a competent man, not afraid of work, used to the routine of a boarding school and willing to engage in it heartily, the place offers many inducements Address X. Y. Z., Box No 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' SCHOOL UP TOWN, a Gentleman to give lessons in Elocution. None need apply but those who have had experience in teaching this branch. Application to be made at Mr. PRICE'S Bookstore, No. 3 Everett-House, 4th-av.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER, EDUCATED at Yale, desires a residence in a family where a few hours' daily instruction in the Classics or English branches would be an equivalent. References unexceptionable. Address T. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS MORNING:
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES' NEW STORIES.
DORA DEANE; OR, THE EAST INDIA UNCLE, and
MAGGIE MILLER; OR, OLD HAGAR'S SECRET,
In one neat 12mo volume, 474 pages. Price $1.
Also ready, uniform in style with the above,
NEW EDITIONS OF
LENA RIVERS. 416 pages, 12mo. $1.
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MEADOW BROOK: OR, ROSA LEE. 380 pages. 12mo. $1.

MRS. HOLMES is a peculiarly pleasant and fascinating writer. Her subjects are the home and family relations. She has the happy faculty of enlisting the sympathies and affections of her readers and of holding their attention to her pages, with deep and absorbing interest. We can promise her former readers that her new stories will add to their happiness in their perusal.
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C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A FAMILY IN WANT OF FUNDS WILL sell a full 7-octave rosewood piano forte and stool, nearly new, worth $450, for less than half price; has large round corners, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, carved lyre, and with all the latest improvements; guarantied for three years; reference to makers. An inspection is solicited. Call at No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS. Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave (C to C) rosewood piano-forte, used but a very short time, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at SCHUBERTH'S Music Dépôt, No. 98 Spring-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $300. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, at the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

ENGLISH TURBOT AND MUTTON FOR dinner to-day. English partridges, jugged hare and turbot to-morrow. For sale, Scotch haddock, oatmeal, Lochfine herrings, &c. English filberts, hares, Stilton and Cheshire cheese, &c. Epping sausages, &c. London porter and Bass' ale, on draught. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 120 Water-st., near Wall.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—IN a private family, (full or partial;) a pleasant back room furnished with fire, gas and water, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE rooms, with board, in a first-class house and location, at No. 22 West 14th st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A RECEPTION ROOM AND ONE or two bedrooms to let, with board, at No. 200½ West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN will find comfortable rooms, with gas and grates, at moderate prices, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st. One room, on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Very convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF rooms, with board, for families may be obtained at No. 120 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, (marble house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A LARGE third-story room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Reference required. Inquire at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a very pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from South or Wall-st. ferries, would let (to single gentlemen only) two rooms with full board; dinner at 6 o'clock; the best references required. Address Box No. 2,407 Post-Office, New-York.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A fine large house in 4th st., near Broadway, would rent, with first-class board, the second or third floor, in suite or singly; has all the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in one of the pleasantest locations in the City having more room than they require, would take a lady and gentleman to board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 145 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway; meals served in rooms, if desired; house contains gas, bath and water-closets. Stages pass the door every three minutes.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17TH-st. and 4th-av.—A gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms, with board. Reference required.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—To gentlemen, with or without board; gas and baths in the house. Apply at No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HALL BEDROOM, TO a gentleman, in a first-class house. References exchanged. Apply No 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD at moderate terms, can be obtained at No. 10 Carroll Place, Bleeker-st. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 68 Murray-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.

FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES DENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS, } Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the Ist to the IIth Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the Ist to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WARNER PLATT, KUCK & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled by WARNER PLATT & BROTHER, who will continue the business.

WARNER PLATT,
A. C. KUCK,
EDGAR M. PLATT.

WARNER PLATT & BROTHER will continue the business of manufacturing the Coal Oil Lamps, and the wholesaling of Coal Oils, at the old stand, No. 290 Greenwich-st.

WARNER PLATT,
EDGAR M. PLATT.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will hold their last meeting to consider the petitions heretofore presented, and not acted upon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox. at 12 o'clock M., and all persons who have petitions before the Committee for relief of tax are hereby notified to attend, as no further opportunity will be given them.

J. J. BRADLEY,
THOS. STEPHENS,
WM. TUCKER, } Committee on Taxes.

NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell, to pay the storage, the Hose Carriage formerly used by Hose Co. No. 11, and built by Jesse Ludlam, the same having been stored on my premises since the 12th July. Any person or persons having any claim on the above carriage will call on the undersigned, three days from the date of this notice, or it will be sold as above stated. S. HICKERSON, No. 171 Christopher-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of H. C. BURTMAN & CO., is, this day, dissolved by consent.

The business of the concern will be settled by H. C. BURTMAN, to whom all debts owing to the late firm are to be paid.

H. C. BURTMAN,
THOMAS WHYTE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

THE LIVERY-STABLE BUSINESS FORMERLY carried on by MAPES & TENBROOK, at No. 205 Mercer-st., having been sold to Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, the co-partnership between Mapes & Tenbrook has been dissolved. All persons having claims against that copartnership will please present them to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys at Law, No 20 Nassau-st., without delay. WILLIAM H. MAPES.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of A. LEFEVRE & CO., dealers in optics, watches and jewelry, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Business continued by A. LEFEVRE, who has bought all the assets of the concern.

J. COTTES,
A. LEFEVRE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JOHN W. BROWN IS this day admitted to an interest in the business of the undersigned, which will be continued hereafter under the firm of JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858. JOHN B. MURRAY.

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 9th-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford. A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENESEE County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison dépôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close an estate, six houses in one block and seven in another, in a good neighborhood in Williamsburgh, at a price that will net, at the present rental, nearly fifteen per cent. per annum. They are all in the best repair, and occupied by highly respectable and prompt tenants. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of PIKE & GALPIN, Attorneys at Law, No. 192 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. It will be let as it is, or it will be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. It is believed that there are few places so desirable for a respectable tailoring or upholstering establishment as this. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A BARGAIN.—ANY PARTY INVESTING CAPITAL, or desirous of purchasing for their own use a neat brick house, in South Brooklyn, two-story and attic, containing ten rooms, good cellar, &c., all in first rate order, for $3,000, can learn the full particulars by applying at RICHARD BARTLET'S Insurance Agency, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE first-class three-story, basement, brown-stone front house and lot in 47th-st., near 7th-av. Price $8,000. Also two in 47th-st., near 6th av.; one in 25th-st., price $7,000; one on 31st-st., near Broadway; also 300 other houses for sale or exchange. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

$6,600.—A FARM OF 22 ACRES OF EXCELLENT land for sale or exchange for City property, at Newtown, L. I. A large farm-house, barn, cow-house, cider-house, and mill; an abundance of fruit trees, &c. For particulars apply to M. V. B. SWART, No. 119 Broadway, room No. 43.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—The two-story and attic house No. 78 6th st.; new three-story house No. 207 East 19th-st., with modern improvements; also, the lower parts of Nos. 187 and 201, same block; also, apartments in other locations. Apply at No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL, SNUG BROWN-STONE house in 28th-st., near 6th-av., cheap. Also, a new house in Brooklyn; gas, &c., only $300; possession now. Another $400, and several others in New-York and Brooklyn for sale or to let. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS dwelling No. 68 Christopher-st., having a large yard with entrance on two streets, suitable for a light manufacturing business. The tenant may underlet a part. Rent $450. Apply on the premises, or at 305 Bleecker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGH-stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700. D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHESS County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 737 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 50TH and 51st sts., a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rent $175 a year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, the upper part, with front basement, of house No. 158 West 24th-st.: gas, bath, &c. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE plots of ground in the vicinity of the Central Park. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. N. B.—Office open in the evening until 9 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE office on second floor to let, in Cedar, near William-st. For particulars, please address Box No. 4,663 Post-Office, with real name.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
ENTIRELY NEW.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Made to order by a favorite builder.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!
THE CHAMPION SEWER FOR $5.
Office No 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSE OWNERS WOULD DO WELL TO have always on hand a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment. It cures cholic, cuts, sprains, old sores, sore throats, &c., quicker than anything else, or no pay. In pint bottles at 50 cents. A single dose immediately revives over-driven horses, and often saves life. Sold by the druggists and sadler's. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 334 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, saltrheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 109 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 639, and 888 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESSION of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each. J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN for some years in the City is desirous of making the acquaintance of a young lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. Address FELIX, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

THE PATENTEES OF A NEW AND VALUABLE portable machine, of unlimited demand, offer extraordinary inducements. An agent—and only one—wanted in each county. For particulars, address or call on PHELPS, ALCOCK & CO., No. 93 John-st.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER OF 20-HORSE POWER FOR SALE CHEAP.—In perfect order; never used. Inquire of BALL, KNAPP & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.

On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, hovel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.

The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.

Being but ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the New Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.

One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.

REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 260 5th-av.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At their sales-room No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY, Nov. 30 and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

STEAM-TUG "UNDERWRITER" AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the substantial and powerful steam tug-boat UNDERWRITER, built in New-York, in 1852, expressly for outside harbor and river towing; measures about 350 tons; length, 175 feet; breadth, 22 feet; draws 5½ to 6½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 10 inches; engine, 48 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke, made in the best manner by Coffee, with double valves Stevens' cut-off; boilers, double return flue, and in first rate condition. The boat is well found with everything necessary, and is now lying at the Atlantic Dock, in complete order, and ready for immediate and active service. Terms—One-third cash, balance 3 and 4 months, interest added.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGEE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 26 Cedar-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by James H. Clayton and Thomas Ferris, dated the 13th day of March, 1854, filed in the office of Register of the City of New-York on the 21st day of April, 1858, consisting of a large quantity of printing materials comprising one Hoe's medium cylinder press, ditto Royal hand press, ditto medium hand press, Ruggles' card press, Hydraulic standing press, a large and various assortment of type, cases, racks and all the appurtenances usually found in a first-class printing office. By order of John Van Horn, Mortgagee. T. C. Callicot, Attorney.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2 lots and 1 gore lot on east side of 6th-av., corner of 116th-st.; also, 16 lots on north side of 116th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; avenue and street both 100 feet in width. These lots are on the grade of the avenue and street, and in the immediate vicinity of Central Park and Mount Morris-square, and will be sold separately, to afford an opportunity to such as wish to locate in this desirable neighborhood.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

TO BOOK BUYERS.—TUESDAY, NOV. 30, AT 4 o'clock P. M., and continued on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock each morning. Great five days
SALE OF BOOKS BY AUCTION.
Publishers' sale of English and American books, all new and fresh stock, direct from the publishers. Catalogues ready, and can be obtained of the auctioneers,
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.
Parties wishing to purchase books for libraries, or for gifts, will find this sale an opportunity seldom offered.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, AT No. 200 Broadway, by catalogue, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, to close consignments, a large and splendid assortment of household furniture, embracing every style and variety in rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, library, basement and bedroom furniture; chairs of every description; iron work in every style; mattresses, paillasses, &c.; carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st., large peremptory sale of groceries, wines, cigars, &c., comprising green and black teas, sugars, prunes, sardines, maccaroni, soaps, candles, brandies, gins, rums, whisky, champagne, &c.; also, 175,000 Havana and German cigars; also, one new safe and platform scale, &c., &c. Terms cash. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of long-tailed black horses, 15 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen two hours previous to the sale, in front of our store.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and Rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. New and seasonable goods direct from the manufactory, suitable for City and country trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture at No. 68 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. A. S. MAYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the above private residence, all the parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ℔ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—A choice lot of Genesee Flour from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Philadelphia Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than other manufacturers. WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Sole Agents, Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOHLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents, Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid. MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
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FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada; securities bought and sold on commission, and loans made upon all marketable stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall st. on MONDAY, Dec. 6 proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. H. DUSENBERY.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER on Bonds of the Second-avenue Railroad Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 29 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1858.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS DUE THIS DAY ON THE First Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Extension) of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of SAMUEL GILMAN, No. 91 Beaver-st.

$5,000 TO $6,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on bond and mortgage, on productive real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS of 1860, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA
NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.
OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

First Cabin	$225	Upper Steerage	$100
Second Cabin	150	Lower Steerage	80

The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.
The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clippers sailing regularly twice a month.
Clipper of SATURDAY, Dec. 4,
The famous A 1 extreme clipper ship
COMET,
TODD, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River foot of Wall-st. This elegant ship was built by Wm. H. Webb, Esq., expressly for the California trade, and is finished, in every respect, in the most superb manner. She has made the run to San Francisco in 102 days, returning in 76 days, and from Liverpool to Hong Kong in 82 days, which shows the fastest sailing on record. Having always carried and landed her cargoes in perfect order, the Underwriters are anxious to take risks on her at lowest rates.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
For San Francisco.
CLIPPER SHIP STARLIGHT,
HOWES, Master,
Loading at Pier No. 21, East River, (Fulton Ferry,) will take freight till WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.
Shippers are requested to finish their engagements, and send in Bills of Lading to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
P. S.—The famous Clipper Ship HURRICANE will follow the STARLIGHT, and be dispatched about Dec. 15.

FOR THE SOUTH.
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.
First class, cabin passage $15 | Deck $6
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA will succeed, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Captain GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $24; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan 5
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. T. J. WATERS, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 31 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, &C.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $60.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Persons wishing to send for their friends, can have them brought out in any of the ships of these unequaled lines of packets at the lowest possible rates.
Sight drafts payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for £1 and upwards, on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
On and after Nov. 3, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A FEW TAKEN TO BOARD FOR the Winter. For terms, &c., address E. J. HAND, Milburn, Essex County, N. J.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. White Plains.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6:15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE,
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7:20 A. M. White Plains.
8:15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.: for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 2d, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:30 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

MEDICAL.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

NEURALGIA—SEVERE CASE

Cured by the Magnetic Salve—Mary M. Hornby, White Plains, N. Y. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists; also, by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. Dr. WATSON's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A.M. to 8 P.M.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all who have been humbugged, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other astonishing great remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M., daily.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 30th-st., New-York. The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 255,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

Although State reasons prevent the Queen from responding to the unanimous desire of the North American Provinces that she should visit that portion of her dominions, Her Majesty has seized the occasion of the presence of several of the Canadian Ministers to acknowledge the loyalty of her North American subjects by paying marked honors to their representatives. The Hon. Mr. Cartier, on a special invitation, joined the royal circle at Windsor Castle on Saturday, and remained until Monday. We are sure that this proof of the interest which the Queen takes in British North America, and the courtesy shown to her Ministers, will be heartily appreciated by Canadians.

Besides the coming trial of Montalembert, there are other literary causes on the list. The widow of Balzac against her husband's publishers, Jules Sandeau *v. Le Diable Boiteux*, a paper that printed his private letters, the Duc de Brunswick *v. La Gazette de Paris*, and the French bar against a provincial magistrate for digging up the body of a judge in some department, and burying him in a cheaper ground, the fee-simple of which had not been purchased. Judges, it appears, are not removable even after death.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* tells another story of M. Lamartine's affairs: A few days since it was announced here that M. de Lamartine had sold one of his still remaining properties for the sum of 750,000 francs ($150,000); this statement has just been contradicted by the great spendthrift poet, who says he has not sold the property for that amount, it being worth much more. Now the being a beggar, and having property worth nearly a quarter of a million, is about the nicest specimen of beggary that I ever heard of, and I dare say many of your readers would like to be so miserably provided for.

The following story is current in the Irish Exchequer Court. The scene is given as the robing-room of the judges. Baron M——, who is considered an expert judge, asked Baron B——, who takes great pains in trying his cases, "How he proceeded with this day's list?" "Oh!" said B——, "I am nearly half way through them." "Bless my soul," said M——, "why, I have done mine this half hour." "But, Brother M——," said B——, "I try mine."

At a recent wedding-breakfast in Liverpool, the bride's father handed to her a note for £1,000, which the lady very properly transferred to her husband. He deposited it in his waistcoat-pocket, along with a £5 note, intended for the officiating clergyman. Before departing for the wedding tour the bridegroom handed the clergyman one of the notes in requital for his services, and gave the other note to his father for safe-keeping. The mistake was rectified.

Sunday afternoon lectures to the working-classes, have been resumed in several places in England. The Rev. A. Mursell has lectured at Manchester, the last two Sundays, on "Stand at Ease" and "Lodgings to Let." At Huddersfield, the Rev. J. Hanson has been lecturing from "Breach of Promise;" and at Halifax, the Rev. W. Walters has taken as subjects, "Love's Labour Lost," and "Light of Other Days."

In the last number of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. Staunton scouts the idea that he is afraid to play with Mr. Morphy. He reiterates the plea of literary engagements, and says that although a pawn and two moves below his old strength, he yet offered to break a lance with Morphy, in pure chivalry, inviting him to be his guest. This invitation, he says, Mr. Morphy has never noticed.

The belligerent correspondence between Messrs. Wise, Pryor and Irving, is kept up in Richmond. Mr. Irving comes out in a letter denunciatory of Gov. Wise. He says: "The material fact is, whether or not, Gov. Wise, sworn to execute the laws, knew that Mr. Pryor expected to fight a duel, and failed to prevent it. I assert that he did, and Mr. Pryor admits, as I consider, the truth of the assertion."

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* writes some particulars of the origin of the *Book of Mormon.* He states that several inhabitants of Conneaut, Ohio, frequently conversed with the Rev. SOLOMON SPALDING, while he was engaged in writing that book, and that he was in the habit of reading passages from it to his friends, as the work progressed.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, has returned to London, after a very successful tour in Sweden and Lapland. He instructed a class of 200 at Stockholm. The Crown Prince delivered up to him a peculiarly vicious half-breed Arab mare, which no groom in Sweden dared approach. Mr. Rarey tamed her in one hour and twenty minutes. The Prince presented him a gold medal.

M. Emile de Girardin is about to publish a collection of all the leading articles written by him in the *Presse* from 1836 to 1856, under the title of "Questions of My Time." He announces that the work "will not be sold," but that the 500 copies of which the edition consists will be delivered in the order of application to the first 500 subscribers who may send them to the publisher.

A curious case of family difficulties was lately on trial in a California Court. George W. Douglass applied for a divorce from his wife Annabel, whom he charged with running away from him, taking one child with her, and leaving him the other three. The parties formerly resided in New-York, and the forsaken husband chased his wife all the way to San Francisco. The Court dismissed the case.

The Rev. Theodore Parker is again confined to his house by serious illness. He attended a funeral at Southboro' on Wednesday, rode a short distance in an open wagon, and, on his return, gained the cars while in motion, straining himself by the exertion in such a manner as to bring on another attack of his painful disease.

The marriage of the Duke of Calabria will take place in the beginning of February. The young betrothed will arrive at Manfredonia, a port on the Adriatic, where she will be received by the Neapolitan Royal Family. The marriage is to be celebrated at Foggia, a small town near Naples.

A letter from Berlin states that Baron de Manteuffel, the ex-Minister, is about to retire to his country seat, and to remain there some time; he has declined to accept the title of Count and a seat in the Chamber of Nobles, offered him by the Prince Regent.

A St. Petersburg journal asserts that the tenor Malmanoff, while on the stage, murdered the *prima donna* Averonish. No further details as to the cause are given. It is merely said that the persons in the house broke out into a rage, and tore up the seats in the pit.

The King of Wurtemberg is going to Nice for the benefit of his health. The marriage contract of the Duke of Calabria and Marie, Duchess of Bavaria, was signed at Munich on the 4th inst., by the Representatives of Naples and Bavaria.

Lord Dunfermline, better known, perhaps, as Sir Ralph Abercromby, who has resigned the high diplomatic post which he has so long held as British Minister at the Hague, intends to reside chiefly with his aged mother, at her seat near Edinburgh.

The Brighton (Eng.) *Gazette* says: "We find no diminution whatever in the list of our fashionable visitors; on the contrary, arrivals continue to increase, and the town puts on its gayest appearance, the weather being inviting for out-door exercise.

A Limerick paper announces the arrival of a statue of the Madonna from Rome that does infinite credit to the genius of the artist—Benzoni. It is the gift to the new cathedral of St. John's of the Right Hon. William Monsell, M. P., and cost £400.

The Ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgeman were lately in jeopardy of their lives at Weston, England. Lady Harriet's dress accidentally caught fire, and the flames were communicated to the clothing of her sister. Both were seriously burned.

A marble bust of the King of Sardinia, by Marochetti, has been presented to the city of Paris by the Marquis de Villamarina, Sadinian Ambassador, in the name of his Sovereign, in acknowledgment of the hospitality His Majesty met.

The King of Prussia, says a letter from Meran, has become much better, and regained, in some measure, his former portly appearance. It adds that, in conversation, His Majesty is more expansive, and appears in good spirits.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, since their arrival at the Palace, have every day taken excursions in the forest with their guests. On Saturday there was a grand battle. The first series of the persons invited took leave of their Majesties on Sunday.

An eccentric dinner has been given by Prince Jerome Napoleon, at his Pompeian house, in Champs Elysées, where sharks' fins, stewed bamboos, fricassee of spiders, and other exorbitant *entremets* figured on the Imperial board.

The marriage of Colonel Charras with Mdlle. Kestner has been celebrated at Zurich. Mdlle. Kestner is daughter of a very wealthy manufacturer of chemical productions at Thann, of Republican principles.

The venerable Alex. von Humboldt has been suffering from an attack of influenza, which to a man in his 90th year, is a trying ordeal to pass through. By the latest accounts it appears that his recovery was proceeding, and that he had been sufficiently restored to be able to resume his pen.

Several distinguished Russians are expected at Rome this winter, also Queen Christina, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord Granville, and Lord and Lady Stratford de Redcliffe.

Mr. J. P. Lacaita has accepted the office of Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone whilst in discharge of the duties of Lord high Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands.

There were two thousand persons present at the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Thanksgiving night, to hear Mr. Stephen Massett's "Song and Chit-Chat of Travel."

A country gentleman, Mr. M. Cely Trevilian, has written and published a handsome octavo of 580 pages to prove that Louis Napoleon is the Beast of the Apocalypse.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has been elected Lord Rector of the Glasgow University.

The Pennsylvania Bank Fraud—Trial of Allibone and Newhall.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, last evening.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge THOMPSON.—This morning the case of THOMAS ALLIBONE and THOMAS A. NEWHALL was called up. The defendants are charged with conspiracy and cheating and defrauding the Bank of Pennsylvania out of large sums of money. The Commonwealth is represented by District-Attorney LOUGHEAD, and the defendants by Messrs. M. R. Thayer, G. M. Wharton, F. C. Brewster, and Wm. M. Meredith. After attachments had been issued for several absent witnesses, Mr. LOUGHEAD handed the bill of indictment to the defendants' counsel for the purpose of having it pleaded. The plea entered was not guilty.

Mr. THAYER made a motion to the Court to try the defendants separately.

Mr. LOUGHEAD objected to the motion being entered as a part of the plea.

Mr. THAYER then reduced his motion to writing, and in support of it read the affidavit of Mr. NEWHALL, and pressed the motion upon the Court.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. NEWHALL.

Thomas A. Newhall, being duly affirmed, according to law, [illegible] that he is entirely and absolutely innocent [illegible] contained in the above bill of [illegible] verily believes that in order that he may have a just and fair trial, it is necessary that [illegible] should be awarded to him by the Court; [illegible] is a probability that the defendants will sever in their challenges; and that in order that he may fully exercise the right of challenge, which the law gives him, it is necessary that a separate trial should be awarded to him; that if he is not tried separately the Jury may be embarrassed, and the deponent's witnesses imperiled by evidence of transactions which may be admissible against his co-defendant, but which have no connection whatever with this deponent. T. A. NEWHALL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 30th day of November, 1858.

WILLIAM OGLE, Alderman.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. ALLIBONE.

Mr. BREWSTER then read the following affidavit of Mr. ALLIBONE:

Thomas Allibone being duly sworn according to law, said—That he is entirely and absolutely innocent of all the charges contained in the above bill of indictment, and that he verily believed that to secure to him a just and fair trial, it is absolutely necessary that a separate trial should be awarded to him. He shows to the Court the following reasons in support of this allegation:

1. He is informed, and verily believes, that he and his co-defenders will sever in their challenges.

2. That in the event of a joint trial the Court and Jury may be embarrassed, and the case of this deponent improperly affected by evidence of transactions admissible only against his co-defenders, but which have no connection with defendant.

THOMAS ALLIBONE.

Sworn and subscribed before JAMES B. DARE, Crier.

We certify that in our opinion a separate trial is proper for the protection of defendant ALLIBONE.

G. M. WHARTON,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

For defendant, ALLIBONE.

Mr. LOUGHEAD filed his solemn protest against the severance of the defendants, and argued with considerable spirit against it.

Mr. WM. M. MEREDITH replied to the District-Attorney, urging the motion of the severance of the defendants.

Judge THOMPSON overruled the motion of Mr. THAYER and Mr. BREWSTER.

A jury was then impanelled, and the trial proceeded. District-Attorney LOUGHEAD opened the case of the Commonwealth to the jury. He said, in two counts of the bill of indictment, the defendants, as President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Bank, in the other count they are charged with an attempt to defraud the Bank. This Bank was chartered in 1793 with a capital of $3,000,000—in 1810 and 1830 was re-chartered; in 1844 the capital was again reduced to $1,562,000; its capital was again increased to $1,800,000, and was then in a prosperous condition. In 1853 ALLIBONE was elected President, and NEWHALL was instrumental in securing his election, and was his bosom friend. When Mr. ALLIBONE was absent NEWHALL acted in his place; NEWHALL and ALLIBONE's son were in partnership together in the sugar refinery. Mr. LOUGHEAD then proceeded to explain to the Jury the law as applied in this State to conspiracy, and explained many of the alleged fraudulent transactions which took place in the Bank while ALLIBONE and NEWHALL were Directors, and also gave an account of how NEWHALL had taken many notes due the Bank after their suspension, and also narrated to the Jury the circumstances connected with Mr. NEWHALL's obtaining the bill of Exchange for £17,000, drawn by the Bank upon a firm in Liverpool. Mr. LOUGHEAD also explained how NEWHALL, with ALLIBONE's consent, removed notes.

The case was then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, is obtaining immense patronage and celebrity as a cure and preventive of piles, and as an unequaled article of comfort. Sold everywhere. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

A GREAT TRADE.—The Ladies are liberally patronizing KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, the attractions being his stylish and fashionable furs, which he is selling exceedingly cheap.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, rubbed vigorously over Chest and Throat, will cure in a single night Coughs, Colds and Catarrh; for the last, rub it freely over forehead and nose. It never fails to cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, is obtaining immense patronage and celebrity as a cure and preventive of piles, and as an unequaled article of comfort. Sold everywhere. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

THOSE WONDERFUL CHILDREN!—The famous Zavistowski Troupe of children, at Barnum's Museum, are perfectly astonishing. Their pantomime performances are delightful; their ballets are charming; their dancing and acting so admirable. This afternoon and evening they present three different pieces.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

FRESH PATES, by the *Arago*, landing on Thursday. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, is obtaining immense patronage and celebrity as a cure and preventive of piles, and as an unequaled article of comfort. Sold everywhere. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
CURES
Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs,
and all other diseases of the
Throat and Lungs.
50 cents a bottle, at 315 Broadway next to Hospital.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Nov. 30.

$11,300 Ill. Int. Imp.'47	104⅛	110 Erie Railroad	18⅛
13,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	94⅜	100 do s30	18⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s	96⅝	50 do b10	18⅜
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	90	850 do b60	18¼
500 N. Car. State 6s	98⅛	635 do	18¼
1,000 Jersey C. W. L.	103	50 Reading RR s15	51⅜
1,000 R.R. 4th mtge. bs	65	100 do b10	51⅜
4,000 Erie R.R.C. bs '71	42	450 do c	51⅜
3,000 Har. R.R 1st mt.	88	500 do s30	51⅛
2,000 Har. 2d mt. bs.	84	500 do s60	51¼
1,000 Mich S. 1st mt. bs.	87	100 do s10	51⅜
10,000 M. C. R. R. 8 ⅌c. 1st m.		13 Mich. Cen. R.R.	52⅜
Sk. F. Con. B. s30	94	50 do	52⅝
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91⅛	50 do b60	52⅜
7,000 do	91¼	200 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21⅛
1,000 Ill. Free. Bs.	91	150 M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	51⅛
25 Pa. M. S. Co. ex div	95	150 do s10	51¼
100 do b60	95	50 do b60	51⅛
150 do s10	94¾	200 do c	51¼
50 do b60	94¾	100 Panama R. R. b3	121
18 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98⅛	10 do	121
5 do	98⅝	100 do	120⅞
20 do	99	30 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.R.	94
200 Penn. Coal Co.	80	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	72¼
25 Br. City L and Co.	3¼	100 do	72
200 N. Jersey Zinc	7⅜	100 do s30	71¾
50 Nor. Free Stone Co.	6	600 Clev & Tol. R. R.	31⅛
50 Albert F. S. Co. s60	5⅛	50 do b30	31⅝
825 N. Y. Central R. R.	83⅝	200 do s30	31⅜
550 do opg	83¾	300 Chi. & R. Isl. R.R. b60	61⅜
200 do c	83⅜	250 do s30	61⅛
750 do b60	83⅛	150 do b60	61⅛
50 do s14	83⅝	50 do s30	61¼
150 do b30	83⅝	15 LaCrosse & Mil. R.R.	3⅞
350 do b60	83⅝	100 do	4
50 Harlem R.R.	12⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Mo. St. 6s.	90	10 Del. & H. C. Co.	99
6,000 La C. & M. 1 g. b.	26⅝	110 Erie R. R.	17¾
30 Continental Bank	101	200 Hud. Riv. R. R. s60	33
15 Hanover Bank	90	200 do	33
100 Bruns. City L. Co.	3¼	50 Panama R. R. s30	120¾
200 do	3⅜	20 Har. R. R. P'd	29
11 Canton Co.	21⅞	200 do b3	29¼
10 Pacific M. St. Co.	94⅛	500 Reading R. R. s30	50⅝
15 do	93⅞	500 do s60	50⅜
100 do s30	93⅜	100 do	51⅛
200 N. Y. Cent. R. p&c	83⅝	150 Gal. and Chic. R.R.	71⅞
400 do opg	83⅝	200 do s30	71⅝
200 do p&c	83⅝	25 Cleve. & Toledo R	31⅛
200 do s30	83⅝	200 Chi. & R. I. R.R. b60	61⅛
300 do b60	83⅝	100 do b3	61¼
300 do opg	83¼	100 do s30	61
200 do b60	83⅜	200 do	61⅛

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$500 Tol. Nor & C.R 7s	65	5 Hoboken City Bank.	72⅛
4,000 Mobile & O. R. 8s.	67	10 Good. Fire Ins. Co.	96¾
2,000 C. St. P&F duL. 8s	15	5 Hamilton Fire I. Co.	69
2,000 LaC. & M. R. 8s.	26	28 Knicker. Stage Co.	40
20 Artisans Bank	85¾	40 Sav. Steamship C.	26
20 Far. & Cit. Bk. of L.I.	53	10 G.B. Mil. & Chi. R. R.	8

TUESDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The improvement of yesterday afternoon in the Stock Market continued through most of the dealings of the day. The volume of business is not yet large, and the continued weakness of several of the Western Roads prevents the rise from becoming very general. The favorites on the Share list seem to be nearer home, New-York Central leaving the market at 83½@⅝@¾ ⅌ cent., with sales of about 5,000 shares, closing 83½@¾ ⅌ cent. Quite a spirited demand has sprung up for Erie, at 18¼@18@17¾ ⅌ cent., closing 17¾@17⅞ ⅌ cent. The November traffic on the Road promises to settle up better than last year, and this circumstance, added to the previous improvement in October, (the first month of the new fiscal year,) has turned attention both to the shares and common bonds of the Road. The Convertibles of '71 sold at 42, and for the '75s 43½ was bid. Reading was firm at the opening, but subsequently fell off on orders, apparently from Philadelphia. The fiscal year of the Company closes to-day. Hudson River was firmer than yesterday, and the Bonds of the Company in good request. The same feeling obtains in the Bonds of the Harlem Company. In Pacific Mail the early business of the day was at 95@94¾ ⅌ cent. ex dividend—the feeling among the stockholders seeming to be well satisfied with the 10 ⅌ cent. declared yesterday. In the afternoon the stock closed 93½@94 ⅌ cent. Panama remains steady, with few parcels offering. Harlem preference shares recovered ¼ ⅌ cent. of Saturday's decline, selling 29½ ⅌ cent. At the early Board Galena was in fair request, at 72¼@72, but the price closed 71¾@⅞ in the afternoon. Rock Island left off 61@61⅛ ⅌ cent. The State Stocks were firmer on the *Europa's* news, and Illinois Central Bonds ½ ⅌ cent. better. The shares keep dull. The general market left off dull. The majority of the jobbers at the Board and on the Street, though not so large for the *Bear* account as last week, is still against the rise.

The Bank exhibit of this morning is favorably construed, and Money rules in steady supply and at the moderate rates quoted for some time past. The financial opinion of the Street inclines to continued ease through the Winter. The business of importation through the latter weeks of December and the months of January and February is expected to be liberal, yielding a timely revenue to the Treasury, but otherwise creating no disturbance in the market for money. The business in Exchanges for the Boston steamer left off 109¼@109½ on London; f.5 17½@f.5 15 on Paris, a fair amount of transactions for an indirect packet. The Cotton market holds firm. The Export movement from the Southern ports is less than last week by 22,000 bales. The following is the

CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at Ports	1,086,000	510,000	844,000	840,000	535,000
Ex. to G. B.	261,000	201,000	148,000	282,000	176,000
Ex. to France	135,000	48,000	71,000	95,000	61,000
Ex. to other F. P.	51,000	33,000	40,000	63,000	30,000
Total Export	447,000	282,000	259,000	441,000	267,000
St'k on hand	580,000	261,000	470,000	402,000	314,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	129,000	95,000	111,000	116,000	81,000
Ex. to G. B.	26,000	40,000	26,000	17,000	39,000
Ex. to France	22,000	18,000	7,000	17,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	16,000	6,000	9,000	7,000	4,000
Total Exports	64,000	64,000	42,000	41,000	46,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly Circular of to-day remark on the crop prospects:

"We find more difficulty than usual this season in arriving at a conclusion as to the probable extent of the incoming crop, and must wait some time, to receive the report from the district of country west of the Mississippi River, before determining our estimate. No doubt now exists but that in the Atlantic States, Alabama and Texas a large increase is already secured. The only question is now in the region tributary to New-Orleans, where, until lately, the promise has not been for a large yield. The letters of the latest dates, however, are more sanguine of a better result than was expected, owing to a fine Autumn and the absence of a killing frost until 16th and 17th November. The opinion generally adopted here and in the South, with but few exceptions, is 3,500,000 bales, with the chances in favor of something less."

The *Journal of Commerce* would leave us a categorical answer to the safety of New-York country banking with 2.90 ⅌ cent. in Gold. We answer with pleasure, YES: *It is safe.* Made so by our Banking Laws, which require to be lodged with the Bank Department that which is better than Gold, because equally secure and more productive; and require, besides, City redemption, at all times, for the country circulation. Would our neighbor know how this country system worked through the terrible ordeal of the late crisis? We will tell him. The liquidation was equal to $6,283,264 for circulation alone from June to December, 1857. The loss to the public, through the whole year, was not one mill to the dollar of the sum liquidated. There was a subsequent settlement after December of $7,940,000 country circulation through the City Banks. It was met to the last penny with 5.89 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum interest.

But, if we understand our neighbor, he is alarmed also for the Country Deposits. They amount to $25,609,085. Ignoring, if you please, the City balances due to the Country, the ultimate security for these deposits is $42,299,359 in Capital, and the personal liability of the stockholders for a like amount. Aside from this, however, the relations of country banking on Deposits in this State to the City of New-York, is almost identical with that of the Joint-stock Banks of London to the Bank of England. There is little or no Gold used or required to be used in either case. The Bank of England carries the necessary Bullion for the whole system. The Banks of New-York City do the same for our State system. The London Joint-stock Banks are not more reliable to-day than the Banks of Brooklyn or of Albany.

The *Commercial* says of the Long Island Road:

"A meeting of stockholders of the Long Island Railroad was held at Philadelphia yesterday, at which more than one-half of the whole stock was represented. A unanimous vote was taken in favor of the change of terminus from South Brooklyn to Hunter's Point, provided it can be effected on the terms and conditions named to the Board of Directors. By this arrangement, if completed, the Long Island Company will be relieved from the lease of the Jamaica road, which will probably be converted into a horse road, and of a new line of three miles to be built to connect it with the Long Island road at Jamaica. The Long Island Company are to pay $275,000 in 7 ⅌ cent. bonds, having thirty years to run, secured by mortgage on the Flushing Road, and $62,000 in cash, which, we believe, is to be contributed by parties in interest at Brooklyn. The Long Island Company at present pay the Jamaica Company $33,000 per annum for the use of their road, together with all the taxes and expenses of repairs, while the interest on this new bonded debt will be but $19,250."

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1, 1858, by balance		$6,137,844 37
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$1,690,625 93	
Patent Fees	5,027 87	
Post-Office Department	311,587 19	
Miscellaneous	62,626 86—	$2,069,867 85
Total		$8,207,712 22
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,024,167 54	
Post-Office Drafts	447,646 95—	4,471,814 49
Balance		$3,735,897 73
Nov. 30, 1858, by balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,497,848 13	
By receipts during the Month	1,686,966 44—	$4,184,814 57
To payments		1,917,134 30
Balance		$2,267,680 27
By balance, Cr. interest accounts		$80,957 52
To payments		2,184 50
Balance		$78,773 02
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1858		$1,690,625 93
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1857		1,206,893 01
Increase in Nov., 1858		$483,733 92
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,491,694 22
By Coin received during the Month	$681,974 55	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	907,225 73—	1,589,200 28
Total		$3,080,894 50
To payments in Coin	$460,831 08	
To payments in Fine Bars	1,025,038 29—	1,485,869 37
Balance		$1,595,025 13
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,082,351 02	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	550,019 07—	6,632,370 09
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,099,195 56	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	276,322 76	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	36,492 39—	1,412,010 71
Total		$8,044,380 80
Less due Depositors		1,532,065 72
Balance		$6,512,315 08

Statement of business done at the Assay Office, New-York, for month ending Nov. 30, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.		
Foreign Coins	$6,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	6,000 00	
United States Bullion and Cal. Branch Mint Bars	2,088,000 00—	$2,100,000 00
DEPOSITS OF SILVER.		
Foreign Coins	$141,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	6,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	15,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins,)	200 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	2,800 00—	$165,000 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$1,600,000 00
Payable in Coins		665,000 00
Total		$2,265,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$1,504,238 75
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		601,631 21

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$2,073,060	$1,238,898	$715,520
Previously Reported	71,632,305	67,379,698	53,294,889
Since Jan. 1	$73,705,365	$68,618,596	$54,010,409

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ⅌ 100@ ⅛
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ⅌ 100@ ⅛
Philadelphia and Baltimore	15c. ⅌ 100@ ⅛
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅜@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ⅝
North Carolina	¾@1
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Michigan	⅝@ ¾
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Mobile	par
Canada	⅜@ ⅝
Louisiana	par
Assorted packages New-York State	¼@ —
Assorted packages New-England	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	105	110
80 acre warrants per acre	83	86
120 acre warrants per acre	76	79
160 acre warrants per acre	83	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	par
Bank of England Notes ⅌ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ⅌ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@1 10	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz	1 23@ —
Five franc pieces	97@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 86
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 84@3 85
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 80@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 35@16 50
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Gold, Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02@ —		

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, in its weekly review, says:

"The aggregate of our Bank Specie is again *nine and a half* millions, with money abundant at 4@6 ⅌ cent. Four is the minimum rate on call, and, in exceptional cases, at that; but *five* ⅌ cent. is about the fair time price on the primest of securities. Of course, many good loans continue to pay six ⅌ cent. to the Banks for obvious reasons, but the outside rate rarely reaches this figure, except on call loans, with collaterals of various degree. Upon almost any security, with a proper margin, money can be readily hired at 5@6 ⅌ cent. There is nothing in things financial or commercial to indicate any advance of rates, or any special disturbance of the stagnant condition of things. On the contrary, although there are days when money seems a little more active in mercantile circles, there is every chance that prices will run even lower than at present. Business is about the same as heretofore reported. We think the dry goods jobbers are doing more than they usually do at Thanksgiving time. The retail trade, all round, is excellent, and has been good throughout the autumn. As many goods have probably been sold at retail in Boston this season as ever before. In the various wholesale lines, individual houses have done a very heavy business this year. Upon the whole, however, trade has been slack, and without much rush or activity, although decent in amount, in most places. Among the people at large, money and employment are as scarce as ever."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 29.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,550,500	$859,500	$1,755,000	$272,000
North America	3,035,742	1,080,005	1,935,857	232,250
Farm. & Mech.	4,100,315	1,264,460	3,132,147	400,335
Commercial	1,640,000	253,000	834,000	163,000
Mechanics'	1,909,150	367,184	1,033,634	157,675
N. Liberties	1,427,000	283,000	1,070,000	114,000
Southwark	969,577	285,311	758,414	89,455
Kensington	729,494	232,127	568,350	106,060
P. Township	826,568	196,385	615,372	85,375
Western	1,458,151	400,880	1,098,222	131,225
Man. & Mech.	1,201,670	171,835	673,710	142,295
Commerce	774,595	307,273	699,564	82,520
Girard	2,066,318	295,067	767,855	217,280
Tradesmen's	640,486	198,273	584,021	101,930
Consolidation	448,707	84,568	275,959	63,088
City	801,88	140,457	409,175	117,800
Commonwealth	382,901	144,247	293,233	104,905
Corn Exchange	190,248	113,870	125,755	83,580
Nov. 29	$26,152,600	$6,635,382	$16,630,268	$2,612,663
Nov. 22	26,236,924	6,800,132	16,760,023	2,738,190

The Rock Island Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your money article of Saturday, a statement comparing the receipts for several months of this year of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company with the same months of 1858.

The statement was as follows:

	1858.	1857.
July	$85,000	$149,900
August	85,000	153,849
September	89,600	107,000
October	86,100	168,540
November	70,000	128,441
Total	$415,600	$797,730

Now, will it not be of assistance to any one desiring to form a careful opinion of the business of the road to have, also, a comparative statement of expenses, for in no other way than by putting the two together can they, in my opinion, know much about the true value of the stock.

The expenses were as follows:

	1857.	1858.
May	$120,037	$49,023
June	127,068	64,124
July	82,613	45,590
August	84,881	39,7
September	102,452	31,
October	95,412	43,0
Total	$612,463	$292,553

JUS.

Views of a Country Banker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For my own information I have made some calculations from the quarterly reports of the Bank Department. I inclose a copy. They may save you some labor should you ever need them. The first report, that of June, 1857, required extra labor, as the Department did not separate the City reports from the country until December, 1857. I notice that the individual deposits, gross, are no larger in September, 1858, than June, 1857, although from the decreased clearings the net deposits are much larger.

The Bank deposits, gross, are 6½ millions larger, and capitals are 7 millions larger.

From the position of New-York City, she commands deposits from the whole of the United States; and while thus deriving profit from her position, let her fulfill the duties arising therefrom cheerfully. *If she needs a law compelling a certain amount of coin to be kept, let her have it*; but there is no justice in compelling the whole country Banks to do so.

We are now compelled to keep handsome balances in New-York City on account of our relative positions, but New-York City keeps no balances with us. Therefore, we object to be taxed by keeping a large amount of coin because New-York—the Banker and Trustee of the whole Union—needs to keep coin for its creditors. Our creditors don't want coin; they want drafts on New-York.

I perceive with much pleasure that you stand up stoutly against this eternal tinkering of the currency. In the country we are willing "to let well alone."

A. W.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ DE COPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-STREET, offer for investment 7 ⅌ cent. mortgage bonds on Buffalo City Waterworks. These bonds being a small and only lien on these works, which yield a large revenue, are a very choice security. Detroit City 7 ⅌ cent. Water Loan Bonds; Memphis City 6 ⅌ cent. bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by State of Tennessee. St. Louis County 7 ⅌ cent. Anticipation Bonds, due in 1863; Little Miami Railroad, first and only mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

At auction, to-day, by Mr. LUDLOW, Sheriff's sales, by order of the Supreme Court. Vernon P. Noyes *vs.* Josiah H. Benton. House and lot on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 219 feet 6 inches west of Fifth-avenue. Lot 25.6x98.9. Bought by Mr. ASHLEY, for $21,800.

Do.—Ely Hoppock *vs.* Jarvis Johnson. Plot of ground on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 49.11 south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, through to Kingsbridge road—plot 50 feet front on Tenth-avenue, 51.2 on Kingsbridge road, by 157 feet 10 inches in depth on the north side, and 161 feet 8 inches on the south side. Bought by ELY HOPPOCK, for $2,120.

Mr. A. C. LOOMIS reports the sale, for Mr. RAFAEL, of six lots, as follows: Two lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 50 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, and four on south side of Seventy-seventh-street, commencing 155 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $1,300 per lot. Purchased by WM. P. LEE, Esq.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of four lots, 100x100 feet, on the east side of Fourth-avenue, south corner of Eighty-second street, for $4,500.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale of one four-story house and lot, on the north side of Thirty-third-street, about 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue. House, 20x40; lot, 20x50. Price, $3,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR in light demand, but prices unchanged. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in request at 18s.@19s. ⅌ 100 lbs. CORN MEAL sells at 11s. 6d @12s. ⅌ 100 lbs. Market dull for every kind of Grain. No sales of WHEAT, RYE, OATS or CORN. The latter nominal at 74c., in car lots. Very little doing in BARLEY; sales 2,000 bushels Onondaga, at 71c., and 300 bushels Canada East at 81c. WHISKY—sales 1,200 bbls. State at 24c. *Receipts for the week ending at noon to-day*—10,398 bbls. Flour, 17,618 bushels Wheat, 18,820 bushels Corn, 2,858 bushels Barley, 20,591 bushels Oats, 1,741 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; supply light; holders firm; inquiry mainly for the better grades; sales 600 bbls. at $5 25@$5 65 for medium and favorite extras. WHEAT dull; demand limited: sales 5,500 bushels ordinary White Michigan at $1 12½; 2,600 bushels prime White Canadian at $1 25. CORN scarce and firm; held at 70c. BARLEY dull, and no sales; held at 60c. @65c. RYE do. at 67c.@68c. OATS firm at 50c. WHISKY firm; sales 180 barrels at 22c. *Receipts*—1,364 bbls. Flour; 23,939 bushels Wheat. Weather cold, and a speedy closing looked for.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, at $5@$5 75 for good to choice extra Oswego brands. WHEAT inactive; held nominally at $1 12½ for Red Western, and $1 15 for White Western. FREIGHTS—Flour, 42c. by railroad to the Hudson. *Lake Imports*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 20,400 bushels Wheat; 500 bushels Barley; 600 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,700 bushels Wheat. A strong N. N. W. wind blowing all day, and Lake rough.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

HOGS active and buoyant; sales 20,000, at $6 25@$7, including 10,000 at $6 75, for delivery in January. MESS PORK—Sales 3,000 bbls., at $17 for present and future delivery. LARD—Sales at 11c., for delivery in June. BULK MEAT—Sales 150,000, at 6¼c.@8¼c. WHISKY 23¼c. FLOUR firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The *Europa's* advices caused greater firmness in the Cotton market; sales, to-day, 14,500 bales. The sales of the last three days add up 26,500 bales, and the receipts, 26,500. Receipts ahead of last year, 218,000 bales. Sterling Exchange, 107⅛. Drafts on New York, at sixty days, 1¾@2 ⅌ cent. and at sight, ¾@1 ⅌ cent. discount. FLOUR, $5.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet, but firm; White, $1 42; Red, $1 25@$1 28. CORN steady; new Yellow, 75c.@77c.; old scarce and wanted at 90c. PROVISIONS have an upward tendency. MESS PORK, $18. BACON—Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Shoulders, 7½c. WHISKY, firm; Pennsylvania, 24½c.@25c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR steady, and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 30@$1 50 for White, and $1 18@$1 23 for Red. CORN dull; Yellow, 64c.@67c. PROVISIONS active and unchanged. WHISKY active; Western, 26c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,600 bales, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c., the market closing unsettled and excited.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$200 City 6s, 102; $500 do., 106; $500 City Railroad 6s, 102¼; $5,000 Catawissa 7s, 48⅛; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 51; $32,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71⅛; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63; $5,000 do., 10s, 87; $2,000 Camden & Amboy Railroad 6s, '83 85⅝; 30 Lehigh Navigation, 50⅜; 33 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅞; 8 Camden & Amboy Railroad, b5, 117; 7 Norristown Railroad, 57⅛; 150 Reading Railroad, b5wn, 25⅜; 3 do., 25⅜; 100 Erie Railroad 5s, 18⅛; 50 Catawissa Railroad, 6⅜; 44 Commercial Bank, 50⅜.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, —; Philadelphia 6s, 102@102⅛; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 102@102⅛; Philadelphia 6s, New, 106@—; Pennsylvania 5s 95@95⅛; Reading Railroad, 25⅛@25¼; Reading Bonds, '70 82⅛@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 93; Reading Mort. 6s, '86, 73¾@74; Pennsylvania Railroad 42⅞@42⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge 6s, 102@104; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 91@91⅛; Morris Canal Consolidated, 48@50; Morris Canal Pref. 107½@108; Schuylkill Navigat'n 6s, '82, 71⅜@71⅛; Schuylkill Navigat'n Improvement 6s, —; Schuylkill Navigat'n Stock 8⅜@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16⅛@16⅝; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10⅛; Williamsport & Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 72@73; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 51@52; Long Island, 11⅜@12; Girard Bank, 11⅜@12; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 50⅜@50⅛; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Scrip, 29@30; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8⅜@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off 62⅛@63; New Creek ⅛@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6⅛@6⅜; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Dec. 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 11
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Bremen	New-York	Nov. 20
Edinburg	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 24
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 1
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 4
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Dec. 4
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Washington	New-York	San Juan	Dec. 6
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 6
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Dec. 13
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Dec. 15
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Dec. 2
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Dec. 4

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg—F. G. Huntington, F. Weber, G. de la Veger, O. W. Pollitz, H. B. Rooen, Louise Andree, G. P. Schmilinski, J. G. Paezel, W. E. Janes, S. Winter.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Mr. Bliss, Mr. Andrews and lady, Geo. Wilm and lady, Thos. Adams and wife, Henry Dobb and lady, Mr. Bonner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 4 24 | Moon rises.... 3 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 32 | Gov. Island. 5 21 | Hell Gate.... 6 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships W. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Eloise, Collins, Charleston, M. R. Rowne.

Barks Azelia, Davis, St. Croix, F. H. Whitmore & Co.; Palermo, Ingham, Marseilles, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brigs J. Means, Wells, New-London, Thompson & Hunter; Elisabeth, Graham, St. John, R. P. Curry.

Schooners Planet, Harding, St. Jacob, Jed Frye; G. R. Lanfair, Lanfair, New-Haven, R. J. Goodwin; Copia, Bearse, Salem, Jas. W. McKee; American Belle, Berry, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; Southern Belle, Smith, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Frances, English, Washington, N. C., B. Blossom & Son; Æolus, Conyers, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Undine, Risley, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Maryland, Cathcart, Darien, Carnahan & Goldthwait; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; D. B. Baylis, Jayne, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Montgomery, Willets, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. H. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Island Belle, Sanders, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Dawn, Wood, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Glad Tidings, Dennis, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, and Deal Oct. 21, with mdse. and 90 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced heavy weather. Nov. 27, no lat., spoke ship Sultan, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Ship Effort, Dunning, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Ship Northern Eagle, (of Newburyport,) McKinney, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast to master. Will load for San Francisco.

Ship St. Peter, Savin, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. gales; carried away foretopsail-yard, split sails, &c. Nov. 24, lat. 37 20, lon. 74, saw ship Maid of Orleans, hence for New-Orleans.

Ship Vulture, Gill, Cadiz Oct. 13, with salt and cork to Post, Smith & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Cossack, (of Boston,) Ballard, Shanghae June 22 passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 29, crossed the equator Oct. 21, with teas, silks, &c., to master. Has been north of Hatteras 17 ds., with continual heavy gales from W. to N. N. W. While in tow of steamtug Achilles, and when furling sails, Thomas Vaughan, of London, aged 18, fell from the royal-yard overboard, striking the rail as he fell. Every effort was made to save him, the steamtug going back in the wake of the ship, but nothing was seen of him, it being quite dark.

Bark Teresa, (Br.,) Staats, Ciudad Bolivar 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Moller & Riera. 22d inst., Charles Gunther, a seaman, of Bremen, fell from the royal-yard overboard and was lost. Has been 7 ds. on the coast, with heavy westerly gales.

Bark William, Patterson, Malaga Oct. 13, passed Gibraltar 14th, with wine, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller. Has experienced heavy westerly gales.

Bark Cienfuegos, Wait, Cienfuegos, and 14 ds. from Key West with sugar, &c., to Ponvert & Co. Has experienced heavy weather; been 7 ds. north of Hatteras. Put into Key West to repair pumps.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse and 242 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. Experienced heavy westerly gales west of the Banks.

Bark Anna, (Fr.,) Laegoux, Rochelle 67 ds., with brandy, &c., to F. Bongereau. Had heavy weather.

Brig Kentucky, Nichols, Buenos Ayres Oct. 1, with hides, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales.

Brig Commonwealth, (Br.,) Hiltz, Walton, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff. Nov. 26, Nantucket South Shoal bearing W. by N., distant 25 miles, spoke bark Medora, from St. Domingo for Boston.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Palermo Sept. 23, passed Gibraltar Oct. 27, with wine, sumac, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Nov. 16, lat. 35 07, lon. 69 15, spoke ship Golden Cross, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with the captain and part of the crew sick; would make for the nearest port, to land captain.

Brig Orkney, (Br.,) Murphy, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to Thomas James.

Brig Gezasters, (Dutch,) Visher, Amsterdam 43 ds., with coffee, &c., to Boonen Graeves & Co.

Brig Selma, Stetson, Savannah 11 ds., with lumber to C. Kelsey. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Kossuth, Nichols, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lotus, (of Trenton,) Crowell, Humacoa, P. R., via Mayport, Fla., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rivera St. Jur Jo. Oct. 20 lat. 37 30, lon. 71 30, experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E., which lasted 4 days; lost deck-load, boat, galley and stove, split sails, damaged rigging, and put into Mayport for repairs.

Schr. Turk, McFadden, Lubec 13 ds., with fish, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. Franklin, Hunt, Lubec 6 ds., with lath and fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Caroline, Bucklin, Rockland 4 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Shaw, Cornwallis, N. S., 6 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Maitland, N. S., 6 ds., with potatoes to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Sea Slipper, (Br.,) Boyle, Halifax 8 ds., with fish and oil to Whitman Bros.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Horn.

Schr. Sheet Anchor, Hall, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to order.

Schr. Wave, Leighton, Addison 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Ct., for Albany.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Mitchell, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Kelsey, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Albany, for Provid'ce.

Schr. Susan Baker, Gookin, Elizabethport, for [illegible].

Schr. Monitor, Roberts, Wareham, in ballast.

Brig Manuela, Keller, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Albany, for New-Bedford.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W. to N. W.

Below.

Ship Neptune, (of Bremen,) from Newcastle.

Brig South, from Galvesten.—(Both by pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.)

Ship Free Trader, from New-Orleans.

Sailed.

Steamer A. Clark, Phillips, St. Thomas. Bark Liberty, Walsh, Gibraltar. Brig Thomas Swann, Robinson, Carthagena.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30—Arr. barks Tropic Bird, Center, Surinam; W. B. Dean, Hilton, Glasgow; J. N. Brookman, Brookman, New-Orleans; brigs Titania, Appleby, Bonaire; R. W. Packer, Lee, Cape Haytien.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30—Arr. ships Roswell Sprague and Confidence, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30—Arr. ships Lucy Thompson and Tappscott, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.—The ship Iowa, from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Liverpool, put into this port this day, leaking badly.—(By telegraph.)

ANOTHER CARD TO RIBBON BUYERS.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1858,

FROM THE

CASH RIBBON HOUSE

NO. 116 CHAMBERS-STREET, JNO. FARRELL.

A DISAPPOINTMENT HAS OVERTAKEN US.

Our last card stated then the "last chance" in the ribbon market. "We were sadly in error." Two extensive sales the past week at Wilmerding, Hoguet & Humbert's, and Kobbe & Corlies', "surprised us." The sequel: ribbons, feathers, silks and flowers "were sacrificed;" "not sold," but "given away," at prices "truly lamentable." We have no hand, act or part in the present destruction to ribbons. The "reverse:" endeavoring to sustain the market, we have overwrought and overbought ourselves, and are now the unhappy possessors of twenty-five hundred cartons of new goods, and we are compelled to "give away" the ribbons, silks and flowers,

AT THE PRICES WE PAID FOR THEM.

NECESSITY "KNOWS NO LAW, HAS NO LIMITS."

And our new goods, rich, brilliant and beautiful as they are "have no price." Every merchant, milliner and dealer throughout the Union

SHOULD HELP AND SUSTAIN US,

In this the hour of our destiny, the eve of the last month of the year, and truly the last chance.

CASH RIBBON HOUSE,

No. 116 CHAMBERS-ST. JNO. FARRELL.

2,500 CARTONS NEW GOODS.

700 CARTONS BLACK SILK PASSEMENTERIE VELOURS TRIMMINGS.
65 per cent discount or 35 cents on the dollar.

800 CARTONS BLACK SILK VELVET RIBBONS.
60 per cent discount or 40 cents on the dollar.

500 cartons plain, fancy, ombre, striped, crimson and groseille ribbons, Nos. 12 to 30. Also, jaspe, cannelet stripe, borde à satin, broché figured, velours, garniture, figured gros de nap, &c.

BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY RIBBONS, PLAIN AND VELVET EDGE, &c., &c.

300 CARTONS FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, Imported for a large jobbing house, declining trade in consequence of the panic.

100 CARTONS BLACK AND COLORED FANCY BONNET VELVETS

75 CARTONS NARROW PICOT EDGE CAP RIBBONS.

25 CARTONS NO. 60 SASH RIBBONS.

FANCY RUCHES, HEAD-DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

CASH RIBBON HOUSE.

No. 116 Chambers-st..............JNO. FARRELL.

300 cartons groseille ribbons, from the two last auction sales, at the "give away prices."

75 CARTONS VELVET AND BONNET MATERIALS AT THE "GIVE-AWAY PRICES."

CASH RIBBON HOUSE.

No. 116 CHAMBERS-STREET..............JNO. FARRELL.

185 cartons velvet and other flowers, 50 cents per bunch.
250 cartons velvet and other flowers, 25 cents per bunch.

100 CARTONS BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED REAL OSTRICH FEATHERS.

This lot is the balance of the late orders received by the *Vanderbilt*, never before offered in this market, the importers having "no trade" and "no sale."

LESS THAN FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

NO RETAIL TRADE.

Our time is valuable. We have to sell thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods; the last month and the "last chance;" positively cannot sell, wait upon or attend to "retail buyers." "Time is money." Our destinies are in this "last month," and, "truly," the last chance for the Fall season.

QUICK PURCHASERS SOLICITED.

POSITIVELY NO GOODS AT RETAIL.

CASH RIBBON HOUSE.

No. 116 Chambers-street..............JNO. FARRELL.

EVERYWHERE ON SATURDAY.
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY.
PRICE FIFTEEN CENTS.

EVERYWHERE ON SATURDAY.
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